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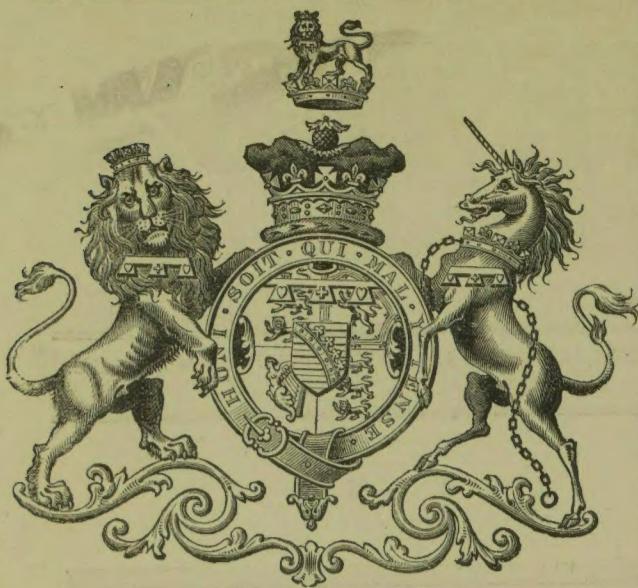
SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884.

THREE HALF-SHEETS AND TINTED PORTRAIT } SIXPENCE.
OF THE LATE PRINCE LEOPOLD }
By Post, 6½d.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE LATE PRINCE LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE VAN DER WEYDE ELECTRIC LIGHT.



DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

A sudden stroke of sorrowful bereavement, under peculiarly pathetic circumstances, fell upon the Royal Family and upon the whole nation towards the end of last week. The youngest, one of the most amiable and accomplished, of the four sons of her Majesty the Queen, the one whose personal character, tastes, and habits, in some respects, seemed most to resemble those of their lamented father, the late Prince Albert, died without a symptom of previous danger, far away from all those who were dearest to him, from his young wife and babe, from his mother, brothers, and sisters, a few days before he was to have left his temporary winter sojourn on the south coast of France. This distressing news reached London on the Friday afternoon. He had expired in the night, from the breaking of a blood-vessel on the brain, a few hours after retiring to bed. He had, on the Thursday, met with what seemed a slight accident by a fall on the stairs; but his medical attendant had perceived no signs of the shock to his delicate and feeble bodily organisation which may have contributed to this fatal result. It has, indeed, been always recognised, and was a matter of general observation, that the life of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, was naturally precarious, and that from his birth and infancy, through boyhood and early manhood, he has needed incessant precaution, forbidding him the ordinary pursuits of English youth, the sports and exercises of the field, restricting his opportunities of travel, and limiting his public appearances and his participation in the business of the world. Domestic happiness, secured to him, for so very short a period of married life, by his union not two years since with a Princess whose engaging disposition has won the love of all that came near her, had been granted to this estimable young Prince; and he had found a constant source of refined enjoyment in the pursuits of literature, science, and art, and in benevolent views for the welfare of society, following the example of the late Prince Consort. It is not likely that, after passing the thirtieth year of his age, longer life would have enabled his constitution to overcome its original infirmity, or to endure the labours of active public effort. He could never have played a part similar to that which is borne, with so much promptitude, energy, and cheerful good will, by the Prince of Wales as the leader of important and useful social undertakings, and the frequent welcome visitor of almost every part of the country; while he was debarred, of course, from the career of a soldier or that of a sailor, in each of which respectively his brothers, the Dukes of Edinburgh and of Connaught, have earned a fair professional reputation. Even in the rural occupations and recreations of country gentlemen, the Duke of Albany could not have engaged with safety, being unable to bear fatigue and exposure to weather or to the risk of accidental hurt. Though an agreeable public speaker, he would scarcely have been equal to the toils of sustained debate, or of responsible administrative work. It is possible that literary scholarship and authorship would have become the most suitable channel of expenditure for his intellectual energies; and if it should hereafter be announced that he has left any essays or other papers, even in a fragmentary shape, which could be published as a Memorial of his thoughtful and well-cultured mind, this would be very gratifying to a vast number of the Queen's subjects. At the present moment, whatever has been remarked of the death of the Duke of Albany as a public loss, while remembering that he led a comparatively private life, we must all be disposed to think very much of the loss to the Queen, to the Duchess of Albany, and to the other Royal Princes and Princesses, who had cause to regard him with particular tenderness, and whose mourning is watched by the people of every rank with a sincere feeling of respectful sympathy. The funeral will be solemnised at Windsor, amidst the assembled Royal Family and members of the Court, when we shall have occasion to speak further upon this sorrowful subject.

Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert was born at Buckingham Palace on April 7, 1853. In the private chapel of the palace, on June 28, he was christened by the Archbishop of Canterbury with much ceremony, his sponsors being the King of Hanover, the Princess of Prussia, Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg.

The birth of Prince Leopold is thus referred to in "The Life of the Prince Consort":—

"In his next letter to his stepmother, the Prince [Consort] was able to convey the more pleasant tidings of the birth of a fourth son on the 7th of April, at Buckingham Palace. The Queen made a rapid recovery, and was able within a few days to report her convalescence to her uncle at Brussels, in the following letter:— 'Buckingham Palace, April 18, 1853.—My first letter is this time, as last time, addressed to you. Last time it was because

dearest Louise, to whom the first announcement had hitherto always been addressed, was with me. Alas! now!—I can report most favourably of myself, for I have never been better or stronger. Stockmar will have told you that Leopold is to be the name of our fourth young gentleman. It is a mark of love and affection which I hope you will not disapprove. It is a name which is dearest to me after Albert's, and one which recalls the only happy days of my sad childhood. To hear 'Prince Leopold' again will make me think of all those days; the other names will be George Duncan Albert; and the sponsors the King of Hanover, Ernest Hohenlohe, the Princess of Prussia, and Mary Cambridge. George is after the King of Hanover, and Duncan is a compliment to dear Scotland."

The childhood of Prince Leopold was, of course, at first passed under feminine tuition; and his governesses early taught him the rudiments of several modern languages, of history, and of music, which was always one of his favourite pursuits. Mr. Jolly, who was one of the first of the Duke of Connaught's tutors, assisted likewise in the early education of Prince Leopold. In 1861, by the advice of the physicians, the Prince Consort was induced to send his youngest son to Cannes for the winter, under the charge of the late General Sir Edward and Lady Bowater. They were accompanied by Miss Bowater, now Lady Knightley, and by Dr. Gunther, while Prince Leopold was at Cannes, on Dec. 14 of that year. His father, the late Prince Consort, to the great sorrow of the whole nation, was taken from this world by death. Sir Edward Bowater died about the same time at Cannes, and the plans for Prince Leopold's education were necessarily interrupted by these events. Her Majesty the Queen went to Germany in 1862, and took his Royal Highness with her; in later years he several times accompanied the Queen in her visits to that country. Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, K.C.B., who was then Governor to Prince Arthur (now Duke of Connaught), took charge in 1862 of Prince Leopold; soon afterwards Dr. Buff, now Keeper of the Archives at Augsburg, became the Prince's tutor; but at that time several of the Eton masters used regularly to come to Windsor to assist in the instruction of the young Princes; and whenever the Royal Family was at Osborne the Rev. Mr. Prothero, Vicar of Whippingham (now Canon Prothero), rendered similar assistance. Colonel Sir John Cowell, K.C.B., who had been governor to Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, upon the termination of that engagement became governor to Prince Leopold; and held this charge until 1866, when he was appointed Master of the Queen's Household. The Rev. Canon Duckworth was tutor to his Royal Highness, and Captain Stirling, R.A., for a time succeeded to the charge vacated by Sir John Cowell. It was thought needful, about that period, to have a physician in constant charge of his Royal Highness; and for this Dr. Wickham Legg was chosen, who was succeeded by Dr. Poore. As tutor, next to the Rev. Canon Duckworth, Mr. Robert Hawthorn Collins, M.A. of the University of Oxford, was appointed, but at the end of 1870 remained in the principal charge of the education of his Royal Highness upon the retirement of Canon Duckworth.

The University career of Prince Leopold, under the direction of Mr. Collins, began in 1872, when his Royal Highness, entering Christ Church College, was matriculated at Oxford by the present Dean of Christchurch, then Vice-Chancellor of the University. A residence for him was found at Wykeham House, a short distance out of the town. The Prince, while at Oxford, used to attend lectures daily, with other undergraduates. Among the Professors whose courses he regularly attended were Professors Bonamy Price, Creighton, Kitchin, and Sidney Owen. His special studies were political economy, history, and languages. Professor Max Müller, the philologist, was a constant attendant at the residence of his Royal Highness. The Prince also attended Professor Ruskin's lectures on Art, and missed no opportunity of acquiring knowledge and culture. He did not go much into society, but frequently entertained at his own house. His visitors there included not only his undergraduate friends, but the principal senior men of the University, Masters of colleges, professors, and others. His Royal Highness joined in all the ordinary social occupations of undergraduates at Oxford. He was a member, if not one of the founders, of the Oxford Musical Club. He regularly attended the meetings of the Chess Club formed among the undergraduates; he went to the debates at the Union, and was a member of the Bulldingdon Cricket Club. His chief friends were members of Loder's Club, which was composed entirely of Christ Church men, some of whom have since won distinction in the public service or in Parliament. The Prince was also initiated as a Freemason, while at Oxford; he subsequently became Master of a Lodge, and the Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire in that fraternity. His career at Oxford was brought to a close at the Encænia of 1876, when he received the diploma of D.C.L. from the hands of the then Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Sewell, Warden of New College, who spoke in the highest terms of the manner in which the Prince had comported himself, and the good example that he had shown to other undergraduates, during his residence at the University.

In 1874, provision was made for the Prince on his coming of age. In the House of Lords, the Duke of Richmond, in moving an address in reply to the Queen's Message, observed that the young Prince had been deprived of the advantage of witnessing, in early manhood, the personal example of his illustrious father, but had been brought up in a manner in every way to imitate and follow that noble example. The assiduity that Prince Leopold had shown in all the departments of study in which he had been occupied gave grounds for believing that he would fit himself to take the important position in the country to which his birth entitled him; and from what had been seen of other members of the Royal Family, they might venture to hope that his Royal Highness would attain that popularity which attached to every member of the illustrious House. Earl Granville seconded the motion, and, from some personal acquaintance with the illustrious Prince, was able to say that there were few young men of his

years who had cultivated their natural abilities with greater assiduity and success than Prince Leopold had done.

Among the pursuits for which he had a personal predilection, and considerable talent, were the study of music, and that of modern languages; he spoke both German and French with great facility, and had a fair knowledge of Italian. While at Oxford he studied these three languages with great assiduity; but Professor Volpe, the Italian master at Eton, was his principal instructor in that language. He devoted many leisure hours to the greatest of our English poets, and was elected a member of the New Shakspere Society. In 1867 Mr. Bentley published, and by permission dedicated to his Royal Highness, an edition called "The Prince's Shakspere;" and more recently Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. also dedicated to him "The Leopold Shakspere." On reaching his majority, in 1874, he manifested his warm interest in the New Shakspere Society by presenting each of his fellow-members with a beautiful and costly facsimile copy of "Romeo and Juliet," containing the parallel texts of the first two quartos, of 1597 and 1599, with an introduction and marginal collations of subsequent issues, carefully prepared for the purpose.

After quitting Oxford, in 1876, the Prince made a tour in Italy, and spent some time at Florence, where he mixed in Italian society, and improved his acquaintance with the language. He was accompanied in that country first by Major Pickard, who was subsequently appointed one of the Queen's private secretaries, but who died not very long afterwards. On leaving Florence, the Prince went to Venice, thence to Milan, and to the Italian Lakes. At that time his staff was increased by the appointment of the Hon. Alexander Yorke as Equerry, and of Dr. Royle, as Surgeon in Ordinary, to his Royal Highness. Captain Waller, R.A., subsequently acted as private secretary and Equerry; and Captain Perceval, late of the Royal Dragoon Guards, was appointed two or three years ago. Mr. R. H. Collins, C.B., held the offices of Secretary, and Comptroller of the Household.

In 1877, Prince Leopold took up his residence at Boyton Manor, in Wiltshire. This picturesque Elizabethan mansion is situated in the valley of the Wile, having Salisbury Plain on one side, and the Downs on the other side, towards Fonthill Abbey; it is at no great distance from Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath. Prince Leopold, while residing at Boyton Manor, took much pleasure in visiting all the places of historic interest in the neighbourhood. He there entertained many of his Oxford friends.

His Royal Highness again went abroad in 1878, sojourned awhile at Nice, went to Corsica with the Duke of St. Albans, visited Naples, saw the ruins of Pompeii and Paestum, revisited the Italian lakes, and returned by way of Paris, where he spent some time in seeing the Exhibition. At Paris, upon this and former occasions, he was the guest of the late King of Hanover. In the autumn of the same year he visited the Queen of Hanover, at Gmünden. Prince Leopold was godson of the late King of Hanover. Soon after his return from this visit occurred the death of his sister, Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt. The Prince again went abroad, to attend her funeral at Darmstadt. He has since been a frequent visitor there, cherishing much friendship and affection towards the Grand Duke and his family.

In 1879 his Royal Highness went in H.M.S. Lively on a cruise around the western coasts of England and Scotland, and by the north coast to Aberdeen, visiting the chief places of interest by the way. In the autumn of the same year he first took up his residence at Claremont, part of which was lent him by the Queen, and which has been the home of the Duke and Duchess of Albany.

Prince Leopold crossed the Atlantic in the following year, 1880, to visit his sister, Princess Louise, and her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, in Canada. He was attended by Sir John McNeill, on behalf of her Majesty, and by Mr. Collins, the Hon. A. Yorke, and Dr. Royle. While in America, his Royal Highness went to see the Falls of Niagara, and extended his tour to Chicago and Milwaukee. He was present at the great political Convention of the United States' Republican party, at Chicago, when General Garfield was chosen their candidate for the Presidency; and he heard General Garfield speak on that occasion. The rest of his time in Canada was mostly occupied with a pleasant salmon-fishing excursion to the Cascapedia, in company with the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise.

On May 24, 1881, announcement was made in the *London Gazette* that the Queen had been pleased to grant to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold the dignities of Baron Arklow, Earl of Clarence, and Duke of Albany. The new Peer took his seat in the House of Lords on June 20 of the same year. The title "Duke of Albany," thus resuscitated, is a very ancient Scottish one. The etymological root of the word Albany is Alb, or Alp, primarily signifying white; then, high hills covered with snow; third, any high mountain range; fourth, it was applied to Britain as a mountainous island (with chalk cliffs on the south); and more specifically, Albany is still an old name for the Highlands of Scotland. This title was first conferred, in 1398, on the second surviving son of Robert II., while he was Regent of Scotland. The second Duke of Albany died on the Castle Hill of Stirling, and the title was forfeited. It was subsequently revived, and conferred upon the second son of James II. The title was next bestowed upon Darnley, shortly before he was married to Queen Mary; and it was held successively by the second son of James VI. and by the second son of Charles I. As a British title it was borne by Prince Frederick, second son of George III. The name of Albany is also associated with Prince Charles Stuart, who for a time assumed the title of Count of Albany; indeed, throughout some four centuries it reappears in the most stirring episodes of Scottish history.

In addition to the three Peerages above named, and his hereditary rank as a Prince of Great Britain and Duke of Saxony, the following honours, titles, and offices were conferred upon his Royal Highness: Knight of the Order of the Garter, created in 1869; Knight of the Thistle, Grand Cross

of the Star of India, Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and Privy Councillor; he was also one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, a Doctor of Civil Law, a Colonel in the Army, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

At different times, when not occupied with the travels and studies described, the Duke of Albany spent long intervals under the Queen's roof, assisting her Majesty in the discharge of her abundant business and duties. His Royal Highness has also, upon his own account, since his first appearance as a public speaker at Oxford, undertaken and performed a certain share of public business, presiding on various occasions at the meetings of useful and benevolent societies, and delivering impressive and instructive speeches. He was President of the Royal Society of Literature, a Trustee of the British Museum, and was also for some years Chairman of the Charity Organisation Society. On Feb. 19, 1879, at the instance of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, a large and influential meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided, and resolutions were moved by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and by Prince Leopold, in advocacy of the objects of the society, which were "to bring to the doors of as many inhabitants of London as possible education equal in quality to that which was given by the very highest and most competent men of the Universities." On Oct. 20 of the same year, his Royal Highness opened Firth College, Sheffield, founded by Mr. Mark Firth; and he likewise presided at the opening of the Nottingham University College, on June 30, 1881. Upon another occasion, he distributed the prizes of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution in London. In December, 1881, he accompanied his brother the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Christian to a soirée which took place at Manchester in aid of the establishment of the Royal College of Music. A week later, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, he laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the "Princess Helena College," at Ealing; a new form of the institution which was formerly known as the "Adult Orphan Institution," in Regent's Park, and which was founded above sixty years ago as a memorial of the lamented Princess Charlotte. On March 14, of the next year, he presided at a banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern in aid of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury. It will also be remembered that the ceremony of uncovering the Temple Bar Memorial was performed by this popular Prince, at the request of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London.

In 1881, when the Duke of Albany made a lengthened stay with the Grand Duke of Hesse, at Wolfsgarten, a summer residence of his Serene Highness, he first met his future wife, Princess Helen of Waldeck. It was at Soden that he made her acquaintance; and the consequence was that, in November, he again went to Germany and met the Princess of Waldeck and her daughter at Frankfort, where the happy engagement was settled.

Princess Helen Frederica Augusta, born on Feb. 17, 1861, was eight years younger than the Duke of Albany. She is the fourth daughter, now living, of the reigning Prince George Victor and Princess Helen Wilhelmina Henrietta of Waldeck-Pyrmont.

In consequence of the intended marriage of the Duke of Albany, it was resolved by a vote of the House of Commons, upon the motion of the Prime Minister, that the income of his Royal Highness should be increased from £15,000 to £25,000 a year; and that his wife should have £6000 a year in the event of her being left a widow.

On Thursday, April 27, 1882, the Royal Wedding took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in the presence of the Queen and all our Royal Family, of the bride's parents, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck, her brother, and two sisters, the King and Queen of Holland having come to England upon this occasion as the guests of her Majesty. The ceremonial was very stately, and was minutely described in our "Royal Wedding Number" published on May 2 of that year. The late Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford and Worcester, and by the late Dean of Windsor, performed the religious service, which was followed by a *déjeuner*, till the bride and bridegroom left Windsor for their future home at Claremont; in the evening there was a grand banquet given by the Queen in St. George's Hall. The issue of this marriage is an infant daughter, Alice Mary Victoria Augusta Pauline, born at Windsor Castle on Feb. 27, 1883. After the marriage, the Duke and Duchess resided at Claremont, and, so far as the health of his Royal Highness permitted, they took part in many public festivals and meetings, preferring those of a benevolent or scientific character. The Duke last year suffered from a dangerous illness; but on his recovery he returned to this congenial work. Accompanied by the Duchess, he visited Huddersfield in the autumn of last year, at the opening of a Fine-Art Exhibition there and of a new public park. That he was leading a busy and useful life may be gathered from what he had been engaged on during the last three months. On Jan. 10 he was with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at Eastwell; on the 14th, with his nephew, Prince Alfred, he paid a visit to Canterbury Cathedral. During the same month the Duke and Duchess visited the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Eaton Hall, Chester, and thence proceeded to Liverpool, being the guests of the Earl of Sefton, and distributed the certificates given by the Liverpool Council of Education. When distributing the certificates to the children in the elementary schools of that city, his Royal Highness expressed his gratification at a body of influential men uniting to carry out the law of the land in regard to elementary education, and thus aiding the Education Department. He highly approved of the teaching of cookery, which he hoped would be taught in the most ragged schools in the most wretched quarters. He also pleaded for the poor in the matter of amusements. On this topic the Duke said "he believed there were some persons—not careless or unkind persons only, but some persons who might be called professional philanthropists—who held that any attempt to provide the poor with music and the like was merely foolish and sentimental, and that our duty to them lay only in the more serious region of education, religion, and so on. This was a view he could not understand."

After their visit to Liverpool, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, at the end of January, were the guests of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry at Stockton-on-Tees, and visited Seaham Harbour and the city of Durham, when Durham University conferred its degree of D.C.L. on his Royal Highness. In Durham Castle the Duke attended a grand Masonic Lodge, and a sermon was preached by Brother Canon Tristram in the cathedral. Their Royal Highnesses also received an address from the Corporation. On Feb. 5 his Royal Highness was a guest at the Bachelors' Hunt Ball, Dorking. At the entrance of this town the Dorking Volunteer Fire Brigade formed a triumphal arch with their fire-escapes, which they adorned with lanterns. The Duke took part in an amateur concert at Esher on Feb. 15, in aid of the funds of the village national schools. His Royal Highness sang Clay's "The Sands of Dee" in a style producing an enthusiastic encore, which the Duke most graciously acknowledged by singing another song. The cold east winds which generally prevail

in March rendered it advisable that his Royal Highness should seek for a time a more genial climate, and he left for Cannes. The Duchess of Albany has been staying at Claremont during the absence of her husband, her second accouchement being looked forward to in a few weeks.

The Duke of Albany's visit to Cannes was quite private. He travelled incognito as Baron Arklow, and took up his quarters at Villa Nevada, arriving there about the 10th inst. His Royal Highness was accompanied only by Captain Perceval and Dr. Royle. While there he paid a visit to Nice, and was present on Monday week at the Bachelors' Ball given in the rooms of the Mediterranean Club, and was said to be "looking remarkably well." It was his intention to have left Cannes on Monday last, and to have returned home before going to Darmstadt with the Queen and several others of the Royal Family, to attend the marriage of her Majesty's granddaughter, Princess Victoria of Hesse.

His Royal Highness's health had to all appearance greatly profited by his stay in the south. He had improved wonderfully in aspect, and during several days past had been in buoyant spirits. He had attended many garden parties, had been present at several balls, had dined two or three times at the Club. He had also taken daily drives, exploring the suburbs, and often yachted in company with Captain Perceval. On the night of Wednesday week, he was at a ball given by Sir Roderic Cameron at Mont Fleuri. The next morning he breakfasted with the Misses Wallace, and arrived at the Cercle Nautique about two o'clock on Thursday afternoon. His Royal Highness witnessed the "Battle of Flowers" from the balcony which overlooks the promenade by the sea. He wished, however, to take part in it, and had arranged with Baron Hoffmann that he should call for him shortly after four o'clock. He was to have driven with the Baron along the esplanade, and would, doubtless, have thrown and received many bouquets of flowers, if what then appeared a slight accident had not prevented him. He had left the balcony with Captain Perceval, Dr. Royle, and Mr. Usher, when, at the foot of the staircase leading to his own private room at the club, he suddenly fell heavily to the ground. He did not trip, nor did he fall down stairs; it was, on the contrary, when about to ascend the first step, that he fell. The Prince was immediately raised by Captain Perceval, Dr. Royle, and M. Paul, the manager of the club, and was carried into the large saloon, where it was found that he had hurt his knee. Dr. Royle bathed and dressed it, as he had often done on previous occasions. His Royal Highness did not seem to suffer much pain, and in a short time quite recovered his good spirits. He was, however, annoyed at the accident, and conscious that the fall would prevent his return home. He exclaimed, "Well, here I am for at least three weeks." While his knee was being dressed he called for some note paper, and after writing a few short telegrams to other members of his family, he penned the last loving letter his hand was destined to write to his wife. He feared that on the receipt of the news of the accident she would feel anxious, unless it was accompanied with a letter from him. While staying at Cannes he used to write both to his wife and to the Queen, his mother, every day. The Prince, who could not put his foot to the ground, was carried to a carriage and transported to the Villa Nevada. This villa is situated at a considerable distance from the Cercle Nautique, at the top of an eminence overlooking the town and sea. It is a pretty little house, with a small garden in front. It is of two storeys only. The Duke's room was on the first floor, and he was carried from the carriage and placed on his bed. At that moment he did not feel quite so well, but nevertheless he ate some dinner and chatted some time afterwards with Captain Perceval and Dr. Royle. Miss Perceval, the Captain's aunt, a most amiable lady, was also with the Prince. His conversation was of a depressed and melancholy nature. As if conscious that his end was approaching, he spoke of his own funeral, and of the Royal tombs in Windsor Castle. His friends tried to change the tenor of his ideas, and at last Dr. Royle read him to sleep. It was then eleven o'clock. The Prince's medical attendant did not retire to rest; he threw himself for a few minutes on a bed which had been prepared for him in the same room, but was constantly on the watch. Until about half-past two in the morning the Prince seemed to be in a sound sleep. Then he was seized with convulsions. Dr. Royle was at the Prince's side in an instant, and Captain Perceval, whom he called to his assistance, was not long in coming. They endeavoured to administer a little brandy, but in vain; and in a few minutes the Prince had ceased to live. Dr. Russell Reynolds and another medical man were sent for, but when they arrived they could only listen to what was told them, and give their opinion that the Duke of Albany died from an effusion of blood upon the brain. He had been subject to epileptic convulsions all his life. The Queen has sent a consoling message to Dr. Royle, telling him that she thanks him for all he did, and knows that he did all he could.

Her Majesty the Queen was sadly overcome on receiving the terribly sudden news of the death of her favourite and youngest son. The telegram announcing the sad event reached Windsor about noon. Sir Henry Ponsonby was at the Castle at the time, and the message, as conveyed over the Queen's private wire, was first given to him. Considering the gravity of the intelligence, he telegraphed instantly to Earl Granville to have the message confirmed, and not until this had been done did he fully realise the painful position in which he was placed in having to acquaint her Majesty with the terrible tidings. Though Sir Henry performed this most painful duty, of course, in the most delicate manner possible, her Majesty seems to have been thoroughly prostrated with grief, so much so that all in the Castle were most anxious about her condition. After the first painful paroxysm of grief was over her Majesty's first thought was for her loved daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Albany, who was at Claremont with her infant daughter. Shortly before three o'clock the Empress Eugénie arrived at the Castle clad in the deepest mourning, and was received by one of the officers of the Castle, also in deep mourning, as were the drivers of the Royal carriage which conveyed her Imperial Majesty. The Empress was weeping as she drove up to the Castle, and all hats were raised as she passed, as it was felt that no more sympathetic heart than hers could better essay the task of assuaging the Queen's bitter grief. The young Prince's death cast a complete gloom over Windsor, where his amiability and gentleness of character were fully appreciated.

At Claremont, as may be imagined, the greatest affliction was caused by this sorrowful intelligence. The accounts of his Royal Highness received during the week described him as being in good health and in high spirits; but on Thursday night a telegram was received from the Duke himself stating that he had sustained a slight accident, but that there was no cause for apprehension, as no ill consequences were feared. The Duchess of Albany, who is in a delicate state of health, was disturbed by the tenor of the telegram, though there was nothing in the wording of it which could give rise to immediate alarm. No further information was forwarded from Cannes until the announcement by wire that the Prince was dead. It was about half-past two in the afternoon on

Friday when a telegram was received at Claremont from Dr. Royle, who was in attendance upon the Duke, making the simple statement of the death, and without the addition of any details. The message was put into the hands of Princess Christian, who is staying at Claremont, and it was thus given to her Royal Highness to break the terrible fact to the Duchess. They were in the library together, and it being no unusual circumstance to receive telegrams at Claremont House not much heed was paid to the receipt of the one conveying the fatal intimation. Princess Christian at first told the Duchess only that Leopold, her brother, was not well; but the poor Duchess, instinctively gathering that something disastrous had occurred, asked to know the worst, and the Princess replied that Prince Leopold was dead. The widow was unable to realise her bereavement, and for long remained stricken and mute. Dr. Izod, of Esher, who attends upon the Royal household, was at once summoned to attend, and he rendered what aid he could—at most unavailing—under the circumstances. All the members of the Royal Family must have received communications of the sad event simultaneously, for within a very short time telegraphic messages were received from them at Claremont. Her Majesty was the first to send a message, with intimation that she would be with the Duchess on the morrow. The Prince of Wales telegraphed that he would return to town at once. At half-past three o'clock Princess Frederica of Hanover drove over from Hampton Court and remained nearly two hours in the suddenly-afflicted dwelling, returning again to Hampton Court. Princess Louise, who was in town, telegraphed that she had heard the news from an outside source, and, in a state of uncertainty, took train from Waterloo not long after the dispatch of her message, and reached Claremont only to learn that the news was true. The Duke of Cambridge, with other members of the Royal Family, sent speedy messages of sympathy, but it is not too much to say that, so unlooked-for and dreadfully sudden is the event, that its full import was not realised by them. The encouraging reports of the late Duke's health, his buoyancy and high spirits, and the hopefulness entertained with regard to him for long past, and, above all, his intention to be at home on Monday next, all conduced to a state of unpreparedness for such dire tidings. Mlle. Norèle, attending the Princess Beatrice at Windsor, arrived at Claremont about four o'clock, with loving words from the Queen and Princess, and left for Windsor again two hours later, with word that the Duchess of Albany was bearing the crushing blow as well as could be expected, and conveying from her Royal Highness expressions to her Majesty of the great loss which had befallen them.

On Saturday, at noon, the Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Duchess of Albany at Claremont, and stayed with her till about six in the afternoon. It is expected that the Duchess will go to stay with her Majesty at Windsor. Her mother, the Princess of Waldeck, arrived from Germany on Sunday morning, and is now at Claremont. Her sister, the Queen of Holland, arrived on Monday.

The Prince of Wales, who was on a visit to the Earl of Sefton at Croxteth Park, his seat near Liverpool, was on the Aintree race-course, with Lord Sefton, watching the Grand National race, when the telegram was put into his hands, announcing his brother's death. His Royal Highness immediately quitted the race-course, and returned by special train to London the same evening. On Saturday, the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Duchess of Albany at Claremont, and in the evening he started for Cannes, attended by Colonel Ellis. He arrived at seven o'clock on Monday morning. Sir John Cowell, Master of the Royal Household, Major-General Du Plat, and the Hon. A. Yorke, had gone there to assist in arrangements for the removal of the body to England. The Count de Paris, with some others of the Orleans Princes, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, were at Cannes, and met the Prince of Wales there.

When the news of the Duke's death spread through the metropolis, it became the absorbing topic of sympathetic conversation everywhere. Discussions at several workmen's clubs on political subjects were adjourned in token of respect for the Royal Family; so also were meetings which were to have been held the same night. In the lower part of the Thames, below bridge, such emblems of respect and regret as flags flying half-mast high could exhibit were plentifully displayed; and masters of foreign ships, French, German, Dutch, and Italian, struck their national flags in the same solemn fashion. The great bell of St. Paul's was tolled, the Royal standard was half-masted at the Tower of London, at the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and in the evening the bells of several churches gave out melancholy peals. A number of engagements made for the Friday and Saturday evenings and this week have been postponed. The dinner and party which the French Ambassador intended to give on Friday evening did not take place. The Duke of Cambridge's dinner was also put off. The Earl of Northbrook's reception at the Admiralty, originally fixed for Wednesday last, was postponed to Wednesday, April 23, as was also the Lord Mayor's dinner to Sir Stafford Northcote. Hampton Court Palace is closed to the public until further notice, and the Earl of Cork (Master of the Royal Buckhounds) has postponed the annual Royal Hunt dinner, which was to have taken place on Wednesday at Ascot. From all parts of the kingdom, too, reports have come showing the general regret with which the sad news was received.

Both Houses of Parliament, on Monday, agreed to present an address of condolence to the Queen and the Duchess of Albany. On Sunday, in all the London churches and chapels, clergymen and Nonconformist ministers spoke of the loss sustained by the Queen and the nation in the death of the Duke of Albany. The Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching at Croydon, the Bishop of Peterborough at the Chapel Royal St. James's, Canon Gregory and the Rev. Dr. Forrest at St. Paul's, Canon Prothero at Westminster Abbey, Archdeacon Farrar at St. Margaret's, Canon Duckworth (formerly governor to his Royal Highness) at St. Mark's, and numbers of others bore testimony to the life and character of the Prince just taken from us. The congregations were large, and there was evidence of deep feeling everywhere.

The body of his Royal Highness, in a coffin with a glass lid, was laid in an apartment of the Villa Nevada, the windows of which overlook the sea. It was dressed for the coffin in a frock coat of violet satin, which the Prince was to have worn at the Battle of Flowers, ornamented with violet and white satin bows, and white lace was draped over all. The insignia of the Garter were placed on the chest. On one of the hands was the betrothed ring given by the Duchess, and on the wrist a gold bracelet which he always wore. The coffin was to be conveyed by railway from Cannes to Cherbourg, and there to be embarked in the Royal yacht Osborne, which would bring it to Portsmouth, and it would thence be conveyed by rail to Windsor. The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and the remains, at the close of the service, will be laid in the Royal vault under the Albert Memorial Chapel. The order of the ceremony will be very much the same as is usually observed in the funeral of Royal personages. The Queen will, it is understood, attend the funeral.

D E A T H O F T H E D U K E O F A L B A N Y.



THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE LATE DUKE AND THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH SPECIALLY TAKEN BY MR. J. THOMSON.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY.



COLLEGE LIFE OF PRINCE LEOPOLD: MR. W. D. CAMPBELL PAINTING THE PORTRAIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS AT WYKEHAM HOUSE, OXFORD.



CLAREMONT, NEAR ESHER, THE RESIDENCE OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE LATE DUKE AND THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

SOME MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

Mr. Baring-Gould's taste for the exceptional and the eerie is well shown in his contribution to this month's *Cornhill*. "Margery of Quether" is a Devonshire story, and treats of a strange hobgoblin of an old woman who lives in a belfry, and seems likely to prove a veritable old man of the sea to the countryman who has more kindly than judiciously taken her home. "Tozer's" is a somewhat farcical sketch of life in a private school of the "Vice Versa" pattern. The writer of "Vice Versa" himself continues to wear the "Giant's Robe" gracefully and effectively. We are left in a condition of breathless expectation. Mark and Mabel are indeed safely wedded, but the true author of "Illusion" has discovered his friend's perfidy, and hastens to Switzerland to spoil his honeymoon. It seems impossible to contrive a denouement that shall not be too painful; but we have faith in Mr. Anstey's ingenuity. Mr. Payn tells us how he dined with Dr. Quincey, who nearly entrapped his guest by having laudanum on the table as another man might have had port; and also describes the consternation he occasioned by appearing in a dress coat on his first introduction to Bohemian society.

Blackwood opens with a paper objurgating the materialistic realism and brutality of modern French art, while admitting that it is the only art which attracts spectators from a distance. It might scarcely achieve as much but for the other attractions of Paris; yet it must be allowed to possess a vigorous vitality in which purer and healthier schools are deficient. "Two Representatives of the Catholic Faith" is a fair estimate of two men not unallied in character but strangely dissimilar in destiny—Hope Scott, so great a success at the bar, so complete a failure in higher things; and Professor Maurice, who won no worldly honours, but deeply influenced the thoughts of men. "The Baby's Grandmother" is full of skating. The English Lady-traveller in Honduras has reached Comayagua, the old capital, seen the venerable and impecunious Bishop, and begun to conceive grave doubts whether she has not been allured to the country on false pretences. It is amusing to find the natives execrating this country on account of the Honduras loan, which we always thought had been one of our grievances. As they never paid a farthing of interest upon it, otherwise than out of capital, it is difficult to understand how it can have impoverished them.

The *English Illustrate Magazine* has three contributions pending chiefly on the accompanying engravings, and two of substantial literary pretensions. Mr. Dobson's "Changes at Charing Cross," Mrs. Craik's journey through Cornwall, and Miss Kingsley's "Belfry of Bruges," are all charmingly illustrated, and the first-named is especially interesting for the reproduction of a plate by Hollar of Old Suffolk House. Mr. Conway's "Paul Vargas: a Mystery," is a well-told story, but is both incredible and unpleasant. Mr. Archibald Forbes's reminiscences of his début in journalism are highly entertaining. It will astonish most people to learn that before finding his proper sphere as a war correspondent he was a musical critic.

"Jack's Courtship" and "Madam," in *Longman's Magazine*, maintain their interest well, and there is a pleasant sketch of a visit to White's Selborne, by Mr. T. E. Kebbel. Mr. W. C. Miller, an eye-witness, describes the disgraceful anti-Macready riots in New York in 1848. Mr. Proctor enunciates a new theory of sun-spots. He thinks that the actual size of the solid body of the sun is less than the apparent, that the solar atmosphere does not extend so far as has been generally supposed, and that meteorites have been ejected from the sun. "A Mad Parson" has every element of a good story, but the treatment is too slight. The enthusiast's charming daughter is a very pretty sketch.

The *Century* abounds with good articles, the most remarkable from the point of view of the illustrations being that on the White House, showing exactly how the President is accommodated therein; and the conclusion of Miss Clarke's "Notes on the Exile of Dante." There are besides some able strictures by Mr. Burroughs on Mr. Arnold's lectures on Carlyle and Emerson, justly criticising his low estimate of the former writer; and a notice of the late Sidney Lanier, a true poet, who, judging from the specimens given, wanted concentration. "An Average Man" and "Dr. Sevier" continue fully up to the mark, as does Mr. Black's "Judith Shakespeare," in *Harper*. The most important contribution to this periodical is a full and very discriminating estimate of

the late Lord Lytton, by Mr. Kegan Paul. "On the Fraser River" and "A Visit to Sard's" are charmingly illustrated, and an article on the "House of Hohenzollern" is the vehicle for a number of most interesting portraits. Julian Hawthorne's "autobiographical romance" in *Manhattan* is too palpably imitated from his father to give much pleasure; but Mr. Arnold's lecture on "Literature and Science" is one of the best of his discourses on a favourite theme. A criticism on Mr. Booth is richly illustrated with portraits of the actor in his principal parts. Mr. Smalley signalises the growing influence of capitalists in American journalism.

"Peril," in *Temple Bar*, is an excellent specimen of the sensational domestic, and "Zero" of the sensational undomestic novel. A hitherto unpublished poem by Adam Lindley Gordon, the Australian poet, possesses considerable merit, and there are very readable papers on Madame Tallien, Japanese temples, and popular preachers.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 23, 1875), with a codicil (dated Nov. 6, 1879), of the Rev. John William Conant, late of Portsmouth-road, formerly Queen's-road, Surbiton, Surrey, who died on Feb. 20 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Colonel Stephen Percy Groves, Henry John Conant, the son, and Mrs. Margaret Frances Elizabeth Gostling-Murray, the daughter, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £200,000. The testator leaves £250, and his pictures, plate, china, furniture, wines, household effects, horses and carriages, to his wife, Mrs. Frances Catherine Conant; his residence in Queen's-road to his wife for life, and then to his son Henry John: £66,500 Consols, upon trust, for his wife for life, and then to be equally divided between his said son and his daughter, Mrs. Gostling-Murray; a further sum of £50,000 to his said daughter; his Lincolnshire estates to his son the said Henry John Conant; his estates in the county of Kent are to be sold, and the net proceeds held upon trust for his son Edward Conant for life, and then for his children; a complimentary legacy to his executor Colonel Groves; and legacies and annuities to Grace, Maude, and Evelyn Hughes Hallett. The residue of his property is to be equally divided between his three children. The provision made for his daughter is in addition to £14,500 appointed to her under his marriage settlement.

The will (dated March 1, 1883) of Mr. George Henry Errington, J.P., D.L., High Steward of the borough of Colchester, late of Lexden Park, Colchester, who died on March 8, 1883, was proved on the 1st ult. by George Henry Errington and the Rev. John Launcelot Errington, the sons, and John Stuck Barnes, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £82,000. The testator makes some specific bequests to his children, certain of his plate is to go as heirlooms with the Chadwell Hall and Derbyshire estates settled on his son George Henry on his marriage, and he bequeaths legacies to his executor Mr. Barnes, and to his butler and gamekeeper. He appoints a sum of £11,000 under his marriage settlement to his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Jane Dorothy Brock. The Lexden Park and all other his real and copyhold estates are to be sold, and the proceeds, with his residuary personal estate, subject to the payment of £10,000 thereout to his grandsons, Errington Burnley Hume and Arthur Errington Burnley Hume, divided into two parts, one of which is to be held, upon trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Brock, and the other part he gives to his son the Rev. John Launcelot Errington.

The will (dated July 23, 1872), with two codicils (dated Dec. 8, 1874, and July 27, 1880), of the Hon. Mrs. Frederica Mary Catherine Baring, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring, late of No. 9, Grosvenor-crescent, who died on Jan. 2 last, was proved on Feb. 27 by Captain Hugh Berners, R.N., one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £79,000. The testatrix bequeaths certain ornamental furniture, bronzes, and chinaware to Lord Ashburton, her late husband's nephew, in full confidence that he will settle them as heirlooms to go with the family estates; £4000 to her brother, William Ashton, but if he predeceases her, then to her niece Mrs. Alice Lyon; £2000 and her plate and plated articles to her niece Mrs. Alice Maude Rycroft; £7000, upon trust, for her sister, Mrs. Julia Alice Ashton, for life, and then

for her niece Mrs. Julia Talbot and her children; a further sum of £3000 to her said niece Mrs. Talbot; and some other legacies. The residue of her property is to be held, upon trust, for her niece Mrs. Alice Henrietta Rowley, for life; then, as to £10,000 thereof, for Mrs. Rowley's children; and as to the ultimate residue, for her said niece Mrs. Talbot.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1872), with two codicils (dated Oct. 25, 1875, and Jan. 1, 1881), of Mr. George Essell, late of The Precincts of Rochester Cathedral, who died on Jan. 23 last, was proved on Feb. 14 by George Henry Knight, William Guy Essell, and George Ketchley Essell, the sons, and George Matthews Arnold, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £44,000. There are some bequests; and the residue of his real and personal estate, subject to an annuity to his wife, who, we understand, predeceased him, the testator leaves to his six children.

The will (dated Aug. 20, 1883) of Mr. Thomas Clement Cobbold, C.B., M.P. for Ipswich, who died on Nov. 21 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Nathanael Fromanteel Cobbold, the brother, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £37,000. The testator leaves his share and interest in the capital of the banking business carried on by him in partnership with his said brother at Ipswich, Woodbridge, and Harwich, his residence at Ipswich, with the furniture and effects, except plate, and £4000, to his brother Nathanael Fromanteel Cobbold; his plate to his brother Felix Thorneley Cobbold; £6000 to his sister Mrs. Lucy Jervis White Jervis; £2000 to his sister Miss Anna Frances Cobbold; his share and interest in the public-houses, lands, and capital of the partnership business of brewers and merchants carried on by him with his brother Felix Thorneley Cobbold, charged with £20,000 in aid of his general estate, to his last-named brother and his nephew, John Dupuis Cobbold, and legacies to his brother John Chevallier Cobbold, to his sister Mrs. Green, to nephews and nieces, and to his servant. The residue of his property he gives to his said brother Mr. N. F. Cobbold. The deceased was formerly in the diplomatic service.

The will (dated June 3, 1867), with two codicils (dated July 15, 1871, and Oct. 12, 1880), of the Rev. Sir Gilbert Frankland Lewis, Bart., J.P., formerly Canon Residentiary of Worcester, late of Harpton Court, in the county of Radnor, and of No. 5, Cadogan-square, Chelsea, who died on Dec. 18 last, has been proved by Sir Herbert Edmund Frankland Lewis, the son, and Hugh Lindsay Antrobus, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £32,000. The testator leaves £2700, certain horses and carriages, and the furniture and effects in his house at Worcester, except plate, which she is to have the use of for life only, to his wife, Dame Jane Lewis; his house in Cadogan-square, with the furniture and appurtenances, to his wife for life, and then to his eldest surviving child; his shares in the Cheltenham Gas and Coke Company, and the money to be received from the Economic Insurance Company, also to his wife for life; and £100 to his executors, Mr. Antrobus, free of duty. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his said son. The deceased was the younger brother of the late Right Hon. Sir George Cornwall Lewis.

The will (dated Feb. 17, 1866) of the Right Hon. Julia Mann, Baroness Amherst, Viscountess Holmesdale, late of Linton Park, Maidstone, who died on Sept. 1 last, has been proved by Viscount Holmesdale, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £31,000. The testatrix bequeaths all her personal estate, whatsoever and wheresoever, to her husband, the said Viscount Holmesdale, absolutely. The deceased was a daughter of James, Earl Cornwallis.

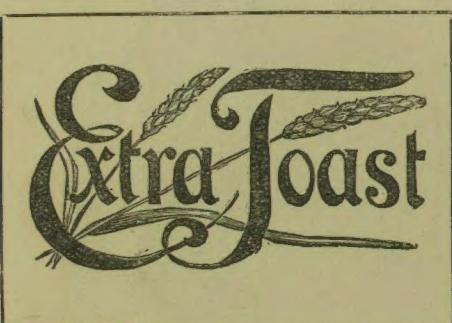
From a Parliamentary return recently issued it appears that the police force of England and Wales consists of 682 superintendents, 1488 inspectors, 3482 sergeants, and 28,381 constables. The total strength of the Scottish police force is 32 chief constables, 110 superintendents, 176 inspectors, 358 sergeants, and 3257 constables.

In connection with the proposed improvements at Hyde Park-corner, it is announced that the general committee associated with the Prince of Wales have adopted the report of the executive committee recommending that the colossal statue of the Duke of Wellington should be removed to Aldershot, and that the new equestrian statue should be intrusted to Mr. Boehm, R.A.

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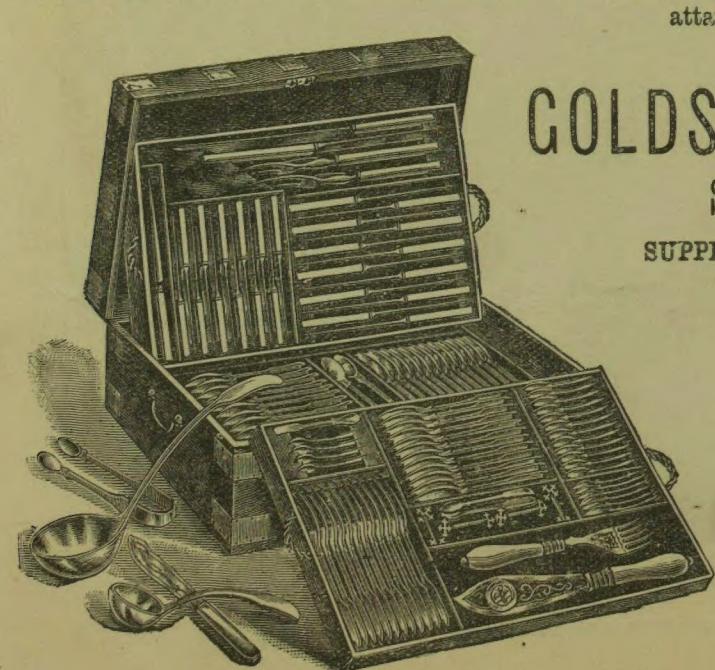
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BRONCHITIS & ASTHMA.

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Dr. JOHN G. GIBSON writes:

I prescribe it for my patients with the happiest results. Its cures are unquestionable.—Dr. JOHN G. GIBSON.

An Eminent Physician writes:

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THE REALLY GREAT and
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"THOSE who take honours in Nature's University, who learn the laws which govern men and things and obey them, are the really great and successful men in this world. . . . Those who won't learn at all are plucked; and then you can't come up again. Nature's pluck means extermination." The simple meaning is, when ailing, pay no attention to the regulation of your diet, exercise, or occupation; attempt no conformity to the laws of life, or when you have drawn an overdraught on the bank of life, &c., avoid the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and you will be surprised to learn the body what

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it is,
WHICH, LIKE the BRITTLE GLASS
THAT MEASURES TIME,
IS OFTEN BROKE, ere half
ITS SANDS are RUN.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Errors of eating or drinking; or how to enjoy or cause good food to agree that would otherwise disorder the digestive organs, and cause biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fever, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, and other disastrous diseases.

ALSO GOUTY or RHEUMATIC POISONS from the blood, the neglect of which often results in apoplexy, heart disease, and sudden death.

USE ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Or as a health-giving, refreshing, cooling, invigorating beverage, or as a gentle laxative and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, use ENO'S FRUIT SALT. READ the FOLLOWING:—A Gentleman writes: "West Brompton.—Dear Sir, I think it only just to you and I fail to suffering humanity that I should bring before you the following facts:—A most intimate friend of mine, who has been for many years a great sufferer from rheumatic gout, was advised by a celebrated London physician to take two spoonfuls of ENO'S FRUIT SALT in a tumbler of water first thing in the morning; the physician, at the same time, observing to my friend, 'I always take it myself, and find it invaluable, and can confidently recommend it to you as the best remedy you can possibly use.' The above occurrence took place some months since. My friend at once commenced taking the FRUIT SALT, as recommended, and the benefit he has received is something wonderful—in fact, he is quite a new man. Yours faithfully, X. Y. Z."

I guarantee the above Testimonial to have been given, unsolicited, by a conscientious, good man—J. C. E.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two years and a half from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a friend to try your FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly,

ROBERT HUMPHREYS."

USE ENO'S FRUIT, prepared from sound, ripe fruit.—What every travelling trunk and household in the world ought to contain—a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. "All our customers for Enos Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they have received so much benefit from it."—Wood Brothers, Chemists, Jersey.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

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Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

ALL IN SEARCH OF HEALTH

SHOULD WEAR THE
PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION'S (21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON)
ELECTROPATHIC BELT

Universally approved by the Leading Physicians as the Best, Safest, and most Effectual Remedy for

SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DERANGEMENT, CONSTIPATION, LOSS OF NERVE POWER, DEFICIENT VITAL ENERGY, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, HYSTERIA, INDIGESTION, SLUGGISH LIVER, ETC.

And has cured some of the most obstinate and distressing cases, after all other Remedies (so-called) have failed.

The Electric Current it produces is the Best Tonic in the World.

PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOC'N, LD., 21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.



TESTIMONIALS.

The attention of LADIES is directed to the following HIGHLY SATISFACTORY CASE, which is worthy of the closest investigation by all who suffer from these distressing irregu arities.

From Mrs. J. HAWKEY, 16, Matilda-street, Barnsbury, London, N.

I have received great benefit since wearing your Electropathic Belt. Wearing it has improved my health every way. I fail to express in words the satisfaction it gives me. I have not felt so well for years as I have since wearing your Belt. I was under the care of a physician for six months, suffering from the usual irregularities incidental to DEBILITY and BAD CIRCULATION. I was despairing of ever feeling well again, when I was recommended your Electropathic Belt. I cannot say enough in favour of it.

SCIATICA.

Mr. J. R. WATSON, Proprietor of "The Harwich Free Press," 13, Market-street, Harwich, writes:

I am pleased to tell you that the No. 3 Electropathic Belt I had of you a few months since has COMPLETELY CURED me of Sciatica. I suffered three years. I tried several doctors and physicians, and took gallons of different medicines, and was rubbed with every advertised application for the relief of Rheumatic pains, but never obtained any lasting relief, although I spent over £100. After wearing your Electropathic Belt for a week I got relief, and have gradually been getting better, and am now quite free from pain, and, if I could not get another, would not part with the Belt for £50. It has done wonders for me, having relieved me of what medical men said was incurable.

LUMBAGO.

W. ORGAN, Esq., Alma Buildings, Prescott-street, Birmingham, writes, Feb. 21, 1884:

As regards the continued efficacy of your Electropathic Belt, I feel very pleased and grateful to say that soon after wearing it I felt a welcome relief from LUMBAGO. As I had suffered very much previously, I feel very thankful to say that after a period of twelve months' wear, I can still testify to its efficacy in my case. The pains in my back have long ago ceased, and I feel it is only right to acknowledge the great benefit I have received and still continue to receive from it; in fact, the benefit I have received from it will cause me to recommend it to anyone suffering from Lumbago. I shall always continue to wear it, and could recommend it to my own brother.

Please forward Size round the Waist when Ordering the
"ELECTROPATHIC BELT."

**BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS,
WORTHLESS CHAINS, &c.**

WHICH MAY BE PREVENTED.

See a large Illustrated Sheet, with each Bottle of
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

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JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' SOSTENENTE PIANOS

Patented throughout Europe and America, have been accorded the Diploma of Honour and Gold Medal at Amsterdam, 1883; the Royal Portuguese Order of Knighthood, 1883; the Legion of Honour of France, 1878; and also gold medals at all the recent International Exhibitions.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT PERFECT CHECK REPEATER ACTION.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE SOUNDING BOARD.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT TONE SUSTAINING PEDAL.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT CONSOLIDATED METAL FRAMES.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT TONE COMPENSATOR.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT TONE RENOVATOR.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' RECENTLY PATENTED SOSTENENTE PIANOS.

"In every way highly satisfactory. Quality of tone, a sensitive and obedient touch; in fact, everything that could be desired.

SIMS REEVES."



JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' RECENTLY PATENTED SOSTENENTE PIANOS.—"We, the undersigned, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, certify that the piano belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead."

"NICHOLAS RUBINSTEIN,"

"D. MAGNUS,"

"ANTOINE DE KONSKI,"

"Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany, and Chevalier of several Orders."

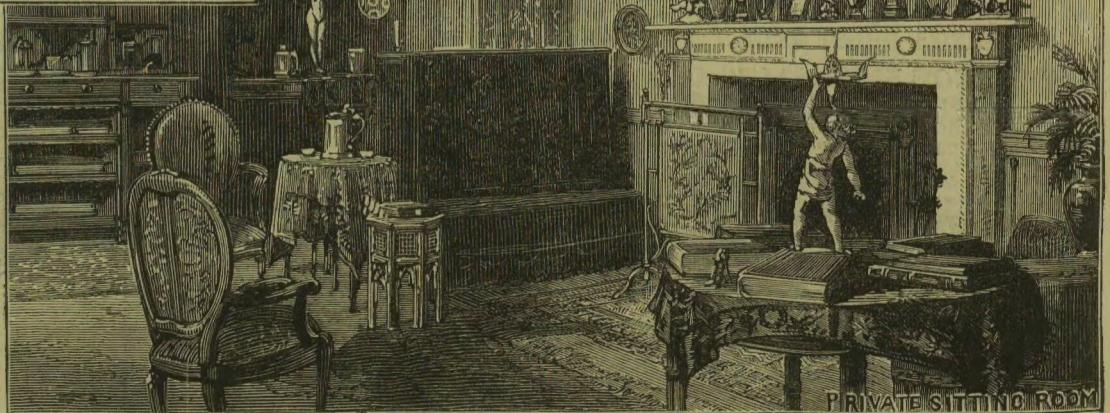
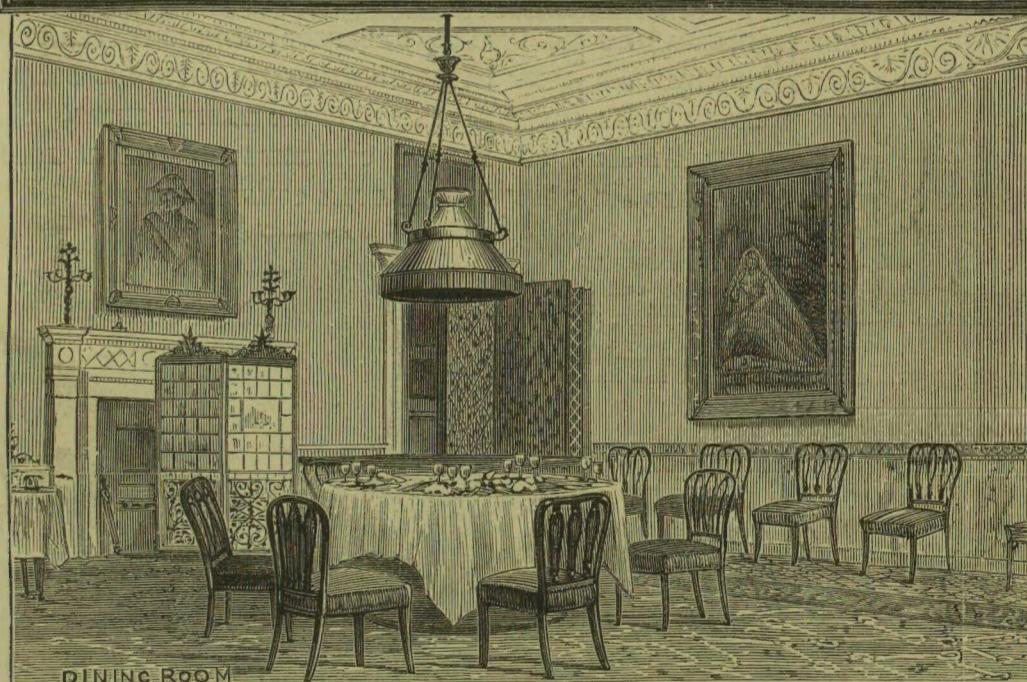
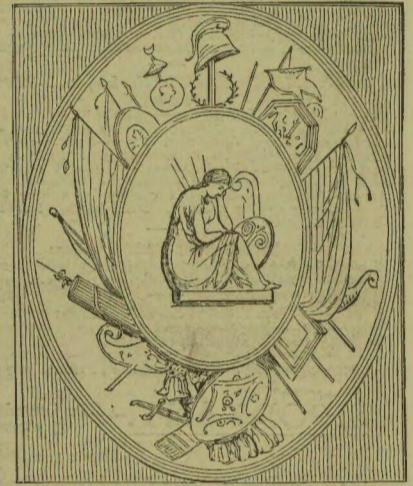
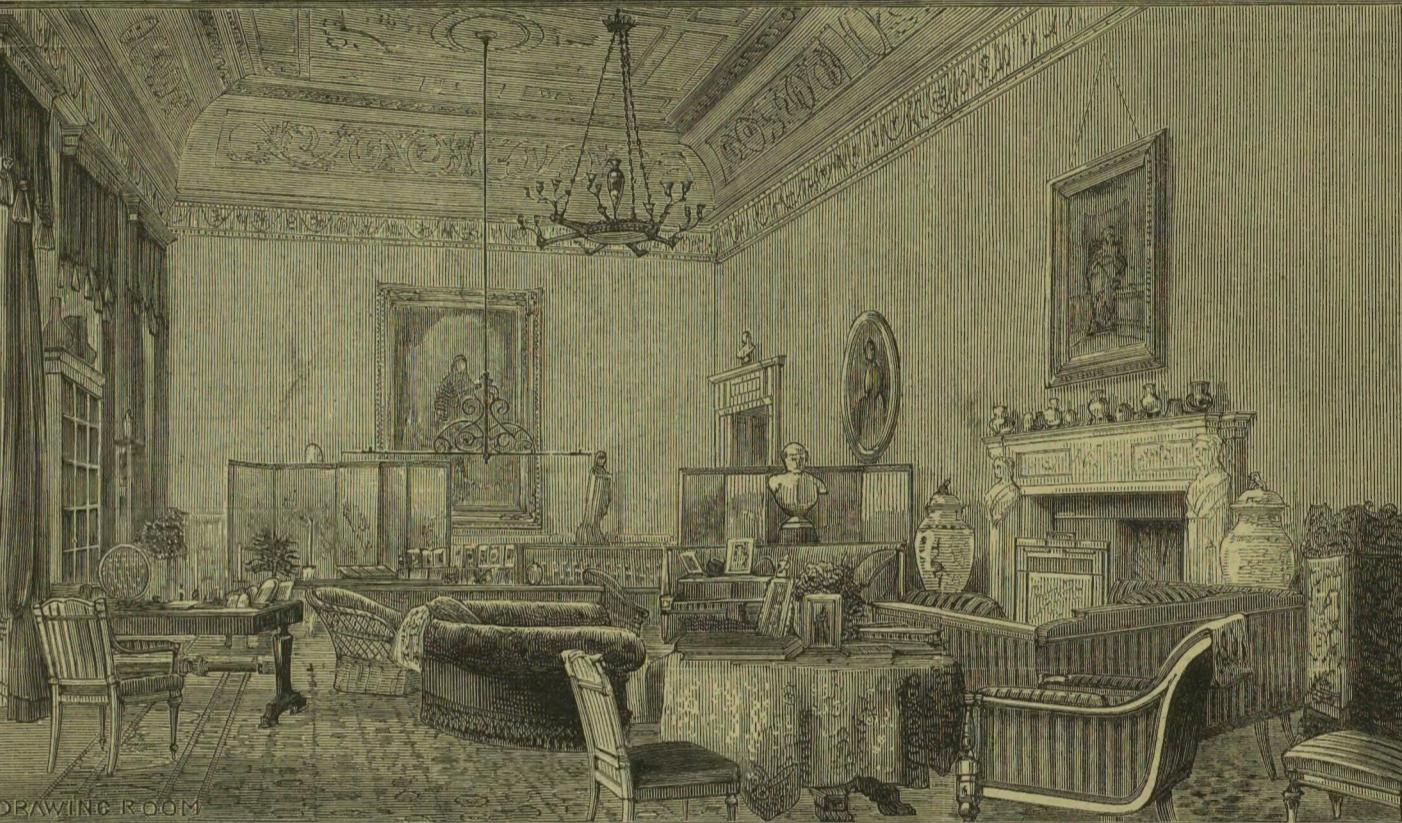
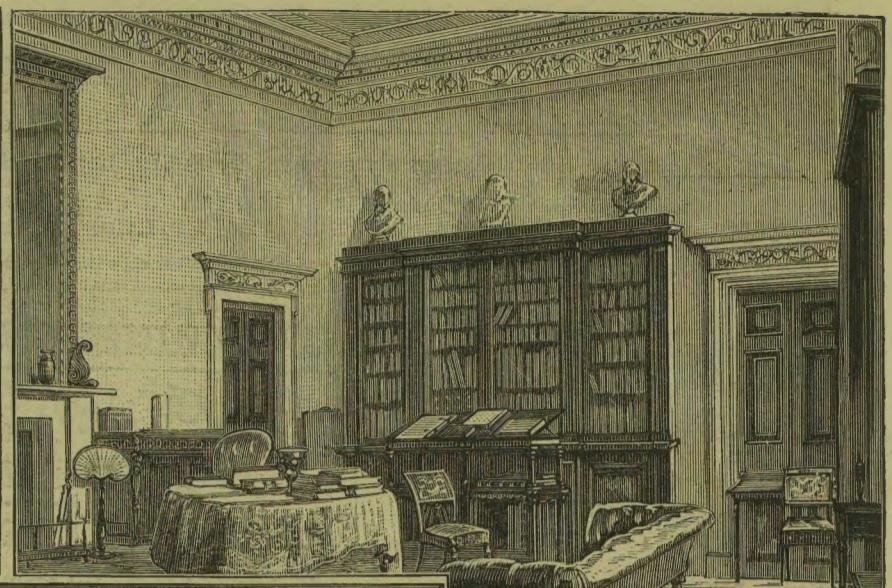
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JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS { 18, 20, and 22, WIGMORE-STREET, W.; and the Brinsmead Pianoforte Works, GRAFTON-ROAD, KENTISH TOWN, N.W.

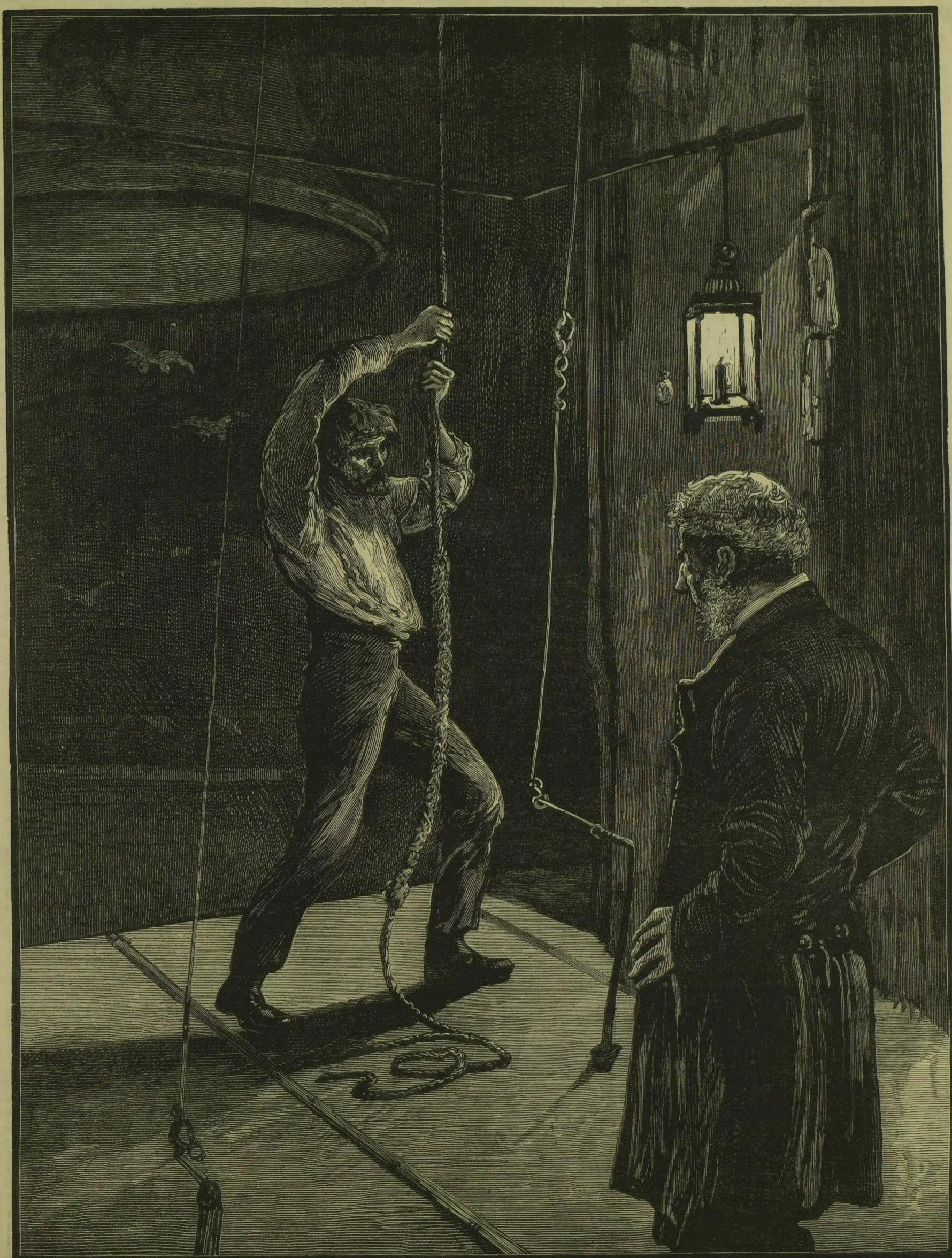
ILLUSTRATED LATE EDITION.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY.



APARTMENTS IN CLAREMONT HOUSE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DUKE AND THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY.



TOLLING THE GREAT BELL OF ST. PAUL'S.

BIRTH.

On the 2nd ult., at Muskoka, Province of Ontario, Canada, the wife of William Henry Buckerfield, jun., Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the said Province, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at St. Luke's, Lower Norwood, by the Rev. J. Gilmore, assisted by the Rev. Clifford Hawkes, William Henry Grant, of Crowhurst-road, Brixton, son of the late Wm. Sage Grant, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Henry Williams Morley, of Lower Norwood, formerly of Braintree, Essex.

On the 29th ult., at St. Michael's, Boldmere, Erdington, by the Rev. E. H. Kittoe, Vicar, Leigh Harold Erdington, of 30, George-road, Erdington, to Edith Mary, second daughter of William Cottrell, Esq., of Broadfields, Erdington.

DEATH.

On the 30th ult., at Mentone, aged 30, Mary Cecilia, only daughter of the late Colonel Charles F. F. Chamberlain, C.B., 5th Punjab Pioneers.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 12.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6.

Sixth Sunday in Lent.

Palm Sunday.

Morning Lessons: Exod. ix.; Matt. xxvi. Evening Lessons: Exod. x. or xi.; Luke xix. 28, or xx. 9-21. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m., and 7 p.m.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon Rowson; 3 p.m., the Dean; 7 p.m., Canon Duckworth (funeral services for the Duke of Albany).

St. James's, noon, the Archbishop of York.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., Dr. Cowie, Dean of Exeter; 3 p.m., the Bishop of Killaloe, Dr. Chester.

Savoy, noon, Rev. Henry White; 7 p.m., Rev. A. G. Bowman.

MONDAY, APRIL 7.

The late Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, born, 1853.

Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, accession, 1831.

University Boat-Race.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.

Chemical Industry Society, 8 p.m.

Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m.; Professor Chandler Roberts on the Alloys used in Coinage.

Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m., Captain W. B. Barker on Marine Course Signalling.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, born, 1818.

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.

Horticultural Society, 11 a.m. Photographic Society, 8 p.m. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. Colonial Institute, 8 p.m., Mr. A. Berg—Seventeen Years in the Canadian North-West. Nottingham Races.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

Leopold II., King of Belgium, born 1835.

Hilary Law Sessions end. Astronomical Society, 8 p.m. Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m., Mr. A. T. Walmsley on Ventilation.

Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. Literary Fund, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

Maundy Thursday. Full moon, 11.44 a.m.; Total Eclipse, invisible in Britain.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

Good Friday.

Morning Lessons: Gen. xxii. 1-20; John xviii. Evening Lessons: Isaiah iii. 13; I. Peter ii. St. James's, 11 a.m., the Dean of Westminster.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Robert Eyton, her Majesty's Sub-Almoner;

3 p.m., Rev. James Hughes Owen.

Crystal Palace, Grand Sacred Concert.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

Easter Eve.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles. In. 0'000	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	
23	30.082	45.8	35.9	71	0-10	50.6	40.1	N.W. N. 168 0'000
24	30.122	43.0	33.8	73	3	49.8	36.1	N. N.N.E. 142 0'000
25	30.101	40.5	32.2	75	8	45.6	32.9	E. E.N.E. 193 0'000
26	30.063	40.7	31.0	71	10	43.2	38.4	E.N.E. 369 0'000
27	30.108	39.1	28.9	69	10	41.2	38.1	E.N.E. 315 0'000
28	30.014	39.7	32.6	78	10	41.5	36.8	N.E. E. 191 0'000
29	29.943	41.2	32.2	73	7	45.5	38.2	N.E. E.N.E. 207 0'000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.003 30.131 30.132 30.070 30.143 30.071 30.005

Temperature of Air .. 44.8° 46.6° 41.3° 41.3° 39.0° 40.8° 42.2°

Temperature of Evaporation .. 41.0° 41.5° 38.7° 36.0° 34.8° 34.3° 38.1°

Direction of Wind .. N.N.W. N.N.E. N.E. N.E. N.E. N.E. N.E.

Wind at 10 P.M. .. 0'000 142 193 369 315 191 207

Movement in 24 hours .. 0'000 0'000 0'000 0'000 0'000 0'000 0'000

Rain in 24 hours, next morning .. 0'000 0'000 0'000 0'000 0'000 0'000 0'000

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Another great grief has fallen upon the Queen and upon her people, to whom the happiness of their Sovereign and her children is as the nation's own, and who share her sorrows as children do when a kind parent is in affliction. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the deepest and most poignant regret is felt for the death of the young Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. As a delicate, studious, gentle lad he had won, long ago, the earnest sympathy of the country, as the only frail and ailing branch of a singularly hardy and robust stock; but it was hoped that with maturity would come vigour, and that he would "outgrow," as the saying is, the weakness of his childhood and boyhood. It was not to be; and the accomplished, amiable, and virtuous young Prince has been taken from his august Mother, from his poor young wife and babes, from his illustrious kinsfolk, and from a people who prized him as the youngest son of the Good Queen Victoria, and who hoped that bright years of usefulness and happiness were before him. To the survivors his death was awful in its suddenness. To himself it was beautifully merciful.

Flowers without number have been strown on that bier at Cannes, and already in the press a host of poetic tributes have been rendered to the genius and the worth of the young Prince. To my mind, there could be no more suitable homage in verse nor one more applicable to him than the noble lines in the *Aeneid* on the Young Marcellus, magnificently Englished by John Dryden. *Aeneas, in the Shades, sees the Youth, shining in glittering armour,*

With great Marcellus, keeping equal pace,
But gloomy were his eyes, dejected was his face.
He saw, and wond'ring ask'd his airy guide
What and of whence was he who press'd the hero's side?
"His son, or one of his illustrious name?
How like the former and almost the same.
Observe the crowd that compass him around,
All gaze and all admire, and raise a shouting sound.
But hov'ring mists around his brows are spread,
And night with sable shades involves his head."
"Seek not to know (the ghost replied with tears)
The sorrows of thy sons in future years.
This youth (the blissful vision of a day)
Shall just be shown on earth and snatch'd away.
No youth shall equal hopes of glory give;
No youth afford so great a cause to grieve.
The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,
Admir'd when living and ador'd when lost;
Mirror of ancient faith in early youth!
Undaunted worth, inviolable truth!
Ah! could'st thou break through Fate's severe decree,
A new Marcellus shall arise in thee."

In the matter of Admiral Hewett's hasty proclamation (now almost so much "ancient history") offering a reward of five thousand dollars for the capture of Osman Digna, dead or alive. It is nearly a hundred and forty years since the British Government set a price of thirty thousand pounds on the head of the fugitive Prince Charles Edward Stuart. The secret of his hiding-places after Culloden was known to scores of persons, many of them belonging to the most poverty-stricken classes in the community; but not one man was found to betray the young Chevalier. A human head purporting to be that of the Prince was indeed sent to London; but on being compared with the plaster casts of Charles Edward's bust, the sale of which was common in the metropolis, the grisly relic of mortality was pronounced "a fraud." Does not Sir Walter somewhere tell a most pathetic story of some Highland cutters, in whose hovel the Royal fugitive had taken shelter, and who one day brought him, from a neighbouring fair, a copy of the proclamation offering the thirty thousand pounds reward, which document they had wrapped round a halfpenny worth of gingerbread, which was all they had to regale their guest with?

From the Sublime to the Ridiculous there is but one step. Napoleon the Great made that observation (was it not to the Abbé de Pradt, at Warsaw?) a good many years ago. There is nothing, truly, of the Sublime about this horrible, bungling, bloodshedding business in the Soudan; but there is much that is tragic, and even heroic, in the trained valour of our own soldiers and sailors, and in the desperate courage of the wild Arab fanatics. Still the desert drama has its ridiculous side. The Austrian papers allege that the so-called Mahdi (an authority on Arabic tells me that "Mahdi" is incorrect; but I have mislaid his communication) has for many years been a dealer in wild beasts for different European zoological gardens. He is, it is added, a very cunning impostor; and, a short time ago, suddenly appeared with a number of warts on his right cheek, these having been artificially produced with the aid of a German named Schandorfer, formerly a clown and afterwards a hair-dresser, and at present in the service of the so-called Mahdi, who, it appears, to be recognised as a real Mahdi must have marks on his right cheek. The latest specimen of the Mahdi's sense of humour is in his sending a devilish's dress to General Gordon with a recommendation to turn Mussulman.

Mem.: A correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* is very angry with the special correspondents for their imperfect knowledge of Arabic. They speak, it appears, of Osman Digna, when it should be Othman. Does it matter much, at this time of day? When we speak of the Father of all False Prophets (out of Scripture) as Mahomet, everybody knows who is the personage referred to. But what was his strictly accurate name? Many competent Arabic scholars could, of course, at once answer the question; yet nine hundred and ninety-nine persons out of every thousand throughout Christendom will continue to call the compiler of the Koran Mahomet till the end of the chapter. There are some orthographical reforms that seem to be practically impossible.

I read in the *World*, in an article on the newspaper press as it has been from time to time under the direct influence of political parties:—

The *Morning Chronicle* was started with the object of writing up the *Feuillets*. A journalistic phenomenon analogous to this would be impossible at the present day.

It would have been a journalistic phenomenon, indeed, if the defunct journal in question had been "started" with the object of "writing up the *Feuillets*." As a matter of fact, the *Morning Chronicle* was "started" A.D. 1769, Mr. William Woodfall, commonly known as "Memory" Woodfall, being its first editor, reporter, and printer. It was "started" as the organ of the Whig party in the days of Charles James Fox, and afterwards in those of Lord Grey, Lord Melbourne, and Lord John Russell. It was not until between 1845 and 1850 that the then proprietor of the *Chronicle* sold the paper to a kind of political syndicate, including the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Sidney Herbert. It was then, or shortly afterwards, that it became a Peelite and Puseyite journal, the editor being Mr. Douglas Cook, subsequently editor of the *Saturday Review*. The syndicate "ran" the *Chronicle* at an annual loss of some ten thousand pounds till 1854, when the concern was sold for seven thousand five hundred pounds to the late Mr. Sergeant Glover. Its latter days were dark and dismal, and it died, from "an affection of the circulation," in 1861.

Talking of newspapers and newspaper writers, I have lately come across two remarkable papers by Mr. Archibald Forbes, one an essay of four closely-printed columns in the *Sydney Morning Herald* on the *Times*; the other in the current number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*, entitled "How I became a War Correspondent." The last-named article is a really fascinating record of the early struggles and the eventually triumphant success in his profession of a singularly gifted, scholarly, energetic, and courageous writer. The only words of disparagement of Archibald Forbes that I ever heard from a professional journalist were embodied in some remarks made to me by the correspondent of a French newspaper whom I met in 1876 at Constantinople. "I do not like your Monsieur Forbes," remarked this gentleman. "I campaigned with him in Servia. *C'est un mauvais coucheur*. If there is anything worth telegraphing, he has telegraphed it first; if there is anything to eat, he eats it; if there is anything to drink, he drinks it; if there is a bed available, he sleeps in it; and if you complain of his proceedings, he beats you." Not at all bad qualifications these for a modern war correspondent.

At the outset of his career as a correspondent—that is to say, in the Franco-German War of 1870—Mr. Forbes tells us that he had some slight business transactions with the late Mr. James Grant, sometime editor of the *Morning Advertiser*. It may cause some amusement to Mr. Forbes if I quote from Mr. Grant's "Newspaper Press: its Origin, Progress, and Present Position" (Vol. II., p. 256), that gentleman's opinions as to the remuneration which should be given to a special:—

As a rule, the gentlemen sent out as War Correspondents are Parliamentary reporters whose weekly salaries are five guineas. But, when sent out as "Special Correspondents" to the seat of war, the majority of them are allowed a weekly salary of ten guineas, with the payment of whatever expenses they may incur. Ten guineas per week as salary was what I allowed to the gentleman who went out for the *Morning Advertiser* at the beginning of the war between France and Russia; and the weekly expenses, until his return, were something more than his salary. When the Specials return home after the close of a war, those of them who are Parliamentary reporters—and, as before mentioned, the majority of them are so—resume the position in the gallery of the House of Commons which they previously occupied.

Worthy and ingenuous Mr. James Grant! I wonder what he would think, were he living, of a special correspondent on a foreign mission for a great London newspaper receiving a salary of a hundred guineas a week, his weekly expenses often exceeding thrice that sum. But Mr. Grant wrote before the days of four and even six column telegrams.

I have an interleaved copy of Hotten's "Slang Dictionary," and whenever I light upon a term of *argot* novel to me, as being in use among English-speaking peoples, I note it. In a Sydney newspaper I find an account of "A Brutal Assault by Larrikins." Seven men described as being "all of the Larrikin type" went to an hotel at Maitland, stole two bottles of whisky, and repaired to an adjoining paddock "where they engaged in a corroboree?" When the defrauded landlord made his appearance, the Larrikins saluted him with a shower of bricks, which broke his head in and fractured one of his arms. What a Larrikin is, it is easy to guess; but whence the term?

More than one correspondent tell me that the ballad referred to by my youthful correspondent "S.B." (aged ten) is probably that of "King John and the Abbot of Canterbury" ("Percy Reliques," Series II., Book 3, Ballad vi., and that St. Bittel is explained as "probably St. Botolph" (Alban Butler calls him Botulph). This explanation seems, however, to be merely conjectural. St. Bettelin more nearly approaches St. Bittel than St. Botolph does. Another correspondent hints, darkly, that he has an idea that St. Bittel and St. John were fictitious saints substituted by the person who adapted the ballad for the use of schoolboys for certain pious expletives common enough in royal mouths in mediæval times, but which in these days would be deemed objectionable. Even erudite Queen Bess swore like a trooper.

London—and the loss is shared by Germany and the United States—has lost a learned bookseller and a very amiable gentleman in Mr. Nicholas Trübner, who died a few days since. Mr. Trübner came originally from Heidelberg, but had been domiciled among us for many years, first, as attached to the great publishing house of Longmans, and next as a publisher on his own account. What piles of erudition, philosophy, and poesy, rendered from all kinds of recondite languages, have not the House of Trübner put forth? Oriental scholars of the highest rank were his constant clients; and all Americans of culture were aware of Mr. Trübner's tact and discrimination as a bibliophile who had become a recognised intermediary between the Old and New Worlds. A very worthy man, Mr. Nicholas Trübner, kind-hearted, intelligent, and upright.

Some details which have been published of the manner of living adopted by M. Mignet, the French historian and Academician, who died lately, at the great age of eighty-nine,

afford a curious illustration of the sagacity of King Lear's maxim—

Allow not nature more than nature needs,
Man's life is cheap as beast's.

M. Mignet's biographers tell us that he disliked strong excitement, never smoked, drank little wine, less coffee, and no tea. His only extravagance seems to have been the drinking of some chocolate beaten to a froth every morning on rising from his bed. He got up at five a.m., lighted his own fire, and prepared his breakfast. For two thirds of his life he was without a servant. He was very fond of garlic, which he declared to be "the finest stimulant that Nature had provided for human use, and the very best preservative against infectious diseases." Garlic is cheap. Might not the "Temperance Drink" people try a garlic syrup?

The study of the French language would seem to be making rapid progress in the United States—among "the first families," at least—for I find the *New York Herald* publishing an entire column in French, quoted from the Paris *Figaro*, descriptive of the fashions in ladies' dress which may be expected to appear about Easter. How Mrs. General Gillislorey ("who has lived so long in Europe") will revel in such a paragraph as the following!—

Du tulle, du tulle, et toujours du tulle—fumée, azur, rose tendre, jasmin, narcisse, bleuet, neige, ambre et violette de l'arbre—drapé, en molles vapeurs, sur le devant de la jupe, avec une pluie de jacinthes, des gerbes de muguet et d'églantines, des roses nuancées, des fleurs de pomme, des grappes de cassis, de glycine, des aubépines, des tulipes, des iris, du lis blanc—en un mot, toute le floré printanière.

With peculiar and very sorrowful interest did I notice lately the record of the passing away in New York, at the age of sixty-nine, of Madame Schulz, formerly celebrated as the vocalist, Madame Anna Bishop, whose first husband was Sir Henry R. Bishop, the composer, among a host of beautiful melodies, of "Home, Sweet Home," and "All's Well." In the early days of this Journal musical compositions by Sir Henry R. Bishop appeared more than once in its columns. Madame Anna Bishop was an accomplished musician, and a very sweet singer; but the drawback to her great excellence was that you rarely could determine in what language she was singing. She warbled exquisitely, but was, as a rule, inarticulate. I remember her so far back as 1835, singing at London concerts. She was an extremely pretty and fascinating lady. She went abroad, and travelled professionally over the whole of Europe, and returned to London (about 1843 or 1844, I should say) to play at Drury Lane (Bunn's management) the part of the heroine in Balfe's opera of "The Maid of Artois." Then she went abroad again, to visit, it would seem, the uttermost corners of the earth, singing everywhere, and, I hope, making a fortune. She "tipped" me with many a bright five-shilling piece when I was a child; and nearly fifty years have rolled by since then, and I felt the touch of a vanished hand when I heard that Anna Bishop was dead.

It appears that, according to my correspondent "W.A.K.," I have done some slight injustice to the very large, hard-working and most meritorious class of elementary teachers by the assumption that Sir Charles Bell's Bridgewater Treatise on "The Hand" was somewhat too "subtle" to be mastered by the class of instructors of youth in question. This, says my correspondent, is "an unmerited slight; as there are few teachers who do not possess an extensive knowledge of physiology and hygiene." But it was rather the study of anatomy that I recommended, in order to show the cruelty and danger of caning small children on so delicate a piece of mechanism as the hand. I see no reason to alter my opinion in that respect.

My correspondent's communication is far too lengthy to quote in its entirety; but its gist amounts to this: that elementary teachers are overwhelmed with work of the most thankless kind, and that they are worried by the requirements of "the Code" on the one hand, and by endeavouring to please the local board on the other. "Let me tell you," concludes "W. A. K.," "that a teacher's life is one of the most miserable that can be imagined." I am very sorry.

But the woes of the Teacher are not of yesterday. Hear the good and tuneful Crabbe, in "The Borough":—

Day after day he to his task attends—
Unvaried toil and care that never ends.
Boys in their works proceed, while his employ
Admits no change or changes, but the boy.
Yet time has made it easy; he beside
Has power supreme, and power is sweet to pride.
But grant him pleasure; what can teachers feel,
Dependent helpers always at the wheel?
Their power despised, their compensation small,
Their labour dull, their life laborious all.

Crabbe's "Borough" was published in 1810. The schoolmaster has been abroad since then to a prodigious extent, and many millions of little boys have proceeded in their works, and become fair scholars. But has the position of the Teacher—"the dependent helper, always at the wheel"—been appreciably ameliorated during the last seventy and odd years?

At least fifty people have asked me, either orally or by letter, what is the meaning of "Paw," the prefix to "Claudian" in Mr. Burnand's intensely funny burlesque of the romantic drama in which Mr. Wilson Barrett has achieved so notable a triumph at the Princess's. I asked Mr. J. L. Toole; but he could give me no information on the subject. The genial comedian could only opine that it was "some of Frank's fun, you know." I did not apply to Mr. Burnand himself; because he is an awe-inspiring personage, and I am afraid of him. At my time of life, one does not care about having one's nose bitten off, sharp. But it chanced, the other day, that I was reading one of the wittiest comedies ever written, Congreve's "Love for Love." Was there ever conceived a droller scene than that between Ben the Sailor (Fawcett and Bannister both great in the part) and Miss Prue? If one could only have seen Mrs. Jordan as Miss Prue! In act v. scene 1. of "Love for Love" I find Tattie saying, "O fie, marrying is a paw thing." Was this some of Mr. Congreve's fun; or was "paw" for poor, an old colloquialism, even in his day? "Love for Love" was first acted in 1695.

G. A. S.





HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD.

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FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

The arrangements for the funeral of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, this (Saturday) morning, were announced on Wednesday as follows: "Previously to the ceremony in St. George's Chapel, a private service will be held in the Royal Chapel at the Castle, at which the Queen and all the members of the Royal Family will be present; and it is expected that they will afterwards participate in the public ceremonial at St. George's Chapel. The remains of his Royal Highness will then be deposited in the Royal vault beneath the Albert Memorial Chapel, which is only separated from St. George's Chapel by the cloister passage. The Albert Memorial Chapel, formerly called the Wolsey Chapel, in memory of the Cardinal, who built it for himself, is to be used as a *chapelle ardente* for the reception of the remains. Under the floor of the Albert Memorial Chapel is the Royal vault, which is arched, the centre being occupied by a long quadrangular slab of stone raised a couple of feet above the level of the pavement. The arched recesses in the walls are provided with stone shelves, some of which have been occupied for many years by coffins of deceased members of the Royal family. The late King of Hanover was the last monarch entombed here. Prince Harold, an infant son of Princess Christian, who died in 1876, and a child of Princess Frederica of Hanover also lie in the vault, which, in addition, contains the remains of George III., George IV., William IV., the Duke of Kent, Princess Charlotte, and Queen Adelaide. On the removal of the coffin from the Albert Memorial Chapel, after the religious service, the Dean of Windsor (the Very Rev. R. T. Davidson), followed by the Canons, the Minor Canons, and the choristers of St. George's Chapel, will precede the coffin to the vault, where it will be finally deposited. The members of the Royal family are to follow immediately behind it, and after them will come the great officers of state, the members of the Royal household, and the peers and members of the House of Commons who may beforehand signify their intention of joining in the cortège. The procession will pass up the nave to the choir while the musical portion of the service is sung, and the mourners having taken their seats, the allotted psalms will be chanted by the choir, the lesson for the burial of the dead will then be read, and a verse of Luther's Hymn sung as a tenor solo, with the chorus by the choir. The coffin will then be lowered into the vault. At the conclusion of the service the name and titles of the deceased Prince will be proclaimed by Sir Albert Woods, Garter King-at-Arms, and the ceremony will then be terminated. Mr. Walter Parrott, the organist at St. George's Chapel, will play the 'Dead March' from 'Saul' at the conclusion of the service, and the mourners will then retire."

The remains of the lamented Prince were brought over from Cherbourg to Portsmouth by the Royal yacht Osborne, and arrived at Windsor by railway. They were removed on Tuesday, at noon, in the presence of his elder brother the Prince of Wales, from the Villa Nevada, at Cannes, where Prince Leopold died. We present a view of that house of mourning, with the French soldiers posted at the door as a guard of honour. It was the house in which his Royal Highness, with Captain Perceval and Dr. Royle, had resided during his sojourn at Cannes. It is a small white building, of two storeys, with much decorative woodwork about the gables and balconies. The situation is on the hills above the town, and commands fine views of the Mediterranean sea in front, and of the Alps behind; the gardens are pretty, with a lawn, and are planted with various ornamental shrubs, including orange-trees. The bedroom in which the Prince died is the upper room with the window at the side of the house shown to the right hand in our view, and the coffin was laid in state in the ground-floor room, immediately beneath, as is shown in our second Illustration. The walls of this room, which is the drawing-room of the house, were entirely covered with black cloth, laid flat, having a strip of silver cloth around the top. The first coffin, which had a glass lid so that the face could be seen, was covered with black velvet, and had silver-plated handles. Many wreaths, bouquets, and single flowers, mostly white, such as camellias and roses, but with some violets among them, were thrown on the coffin and over the floor. A cross of white flowers was placed on the mantelpiece, and another upon the buffet, this being covered with black velvet; a helmet of the 1st Dragoon Guards was also placed upon it. The mortuary chamber was visited by the Comte de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, and other Orleans Princes, with their wives, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with Princes Clementine, the Count and Countess of Caserta, the Marquis of Ailsa, Lords L'Orme, Westbury, Plunket, Keane, and Abercromby, and many English persons of rank. Upon the arrival of the Prince of Wales, on Monday morning, the coffin was inclosed with lead, and preparations were made for its removal next day, by a special train in which the Prince of Wales and his attendants travelled, to Paris, and thence to Cherbourg. The Prince of Wales, while at Cannes, rested on Monday night at a neighbouring house, the Villa Edelweiss, belonging to Mr. Augustus Saville. He received a visit of condolence from the Comte de Paris, and from the French local authorities, the Mayor of Cannes, the Prefect of the Department, and the General commanding the 29th Army Division. These official personages were also present at the departure of the remains of Prince Leopold from Cannes on Tuesday.

A biographical memoir of the late Duke of Albany, with an account of his death, occupies two pages of this Number of our Journal, and several illustrations, including Portraits of the Duke and Duchess, and views of Claremont, are reproduced from our Royal Wedding Number, which was published on May 2, 1882. The new Portrait of his Royal Highness, now presented as an Extra Supplement, lithographed by Messrs. MacLure and Macdonald, is from a photograph taken last July by Messrs. Mau and Fox, of Piccadilly. It represents the Duke of Albany attired in the uniform of the Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), in which regiment his Royal Highness was honorary Colonel of the 3rd Battalion.

Some illustrations of the bringing of the remains of the Duke of Albany from France to England, and of the funeral at Windsor, will be given in our next Number. One of those now presented is the tolling of the great bell of St. Paul's, on Friday week, at the request of the Home Secretary addressed to the Lord Mayor, soon after the sad event was known in London.

The revenue accounts for the financial year, as well as for the quarter ending March 31, were published on Monday evening. The receipts for the twelve months have amounted to £87,205,184, a net decrease of £1,799,272 as compared with the previous financial year. The revenue for the quarter has been £26,838,487, a net decrease of £2,830,338.

The Duchess of Leeds, Countess Granville, the Countesses of Antrim and Sefton, the Hon. Mrs. Birkbeck, Countess Cowper, Countess Stanhope, Miss Agnes Beresford-Hope, Lady Alexander Gordon Lennox, and Mrs. Albert Grey have attended a St. John Ambulance Association nursing class, at the Countess of Galloway's, and passed the examination for *volum certificates*.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

We publish this week our Special Artist's principal Sketch of the fierce battle and crowning victory, won by the British troops under Major-General Sir Gerald Graham, at Tamasi, near Tamanieb, on the 13th ult. It represents the 2nd Brigade rallying again, after their temporary check and retreat, and returning to the ground they had lost, where they drove back the enemy and recaptured the machine guns which had been abandoned by the Naval Brigade. The large proportions of this Sketch, which is reproduced in facsimile by the direct photographic process, have obliged us to give it divided into two Sections, each filling the middle pages of one of the half-sheets composing our present issue; these are to be joined together, as indicated by directions beneath the Sketch, so that the left-hand part of the view will appear in Section I., and the right-hand portion, in Section II., will make it complete. Other Sketches have been received, and will be given in our next publication.

The battle of Thursday, the 13th ult., was described in our Journal of the following week, and its chief incidents have been made familiar to every newspaper reader. It was fought with the object of assaulting Osman Digna's camp and destroying the village of Tamanieb, in the hill country, seventeen miles west of Souakim, the head-quarters of the enemy during the past three or four months, whence had proceeded the different parties of hostile Arabs who besieged Sinkat and Tokar, and who sometimes threatened to attack the seaport town. The capture of Tamanieb was expected to produce the effect of clearing all the roads westward and southward within two or three days' march of Souakim, beyond which it was not intended to carry on military operations. A reconnaissance has been pushed some distance on the road to Berber, where no opposition was then offered by the enemy; but the season and climate, with the nature of the desert country, make it impossible for British troops to advance into the interior; and the whole force of European soldiers has therefore been withdrawn, except a battalion of the 60th Rifles, which is left for the garrison of Souakim, the campaign being thus apparently finished.

The place where the final and decisive conflict occurred was Tamasi (called in some of the early telegrams Tamai) a valley with scanty wells, surrounded by huge rocks of red granite, and strewn with loose boulders, at the foot of the main range of hills. The enemy had encamped in this place to defend the approach to Tamanieb, which was a large village of huts, in a broader and more open valley, with pasture for their cattle, three miles beyond Tamasi. General Graham's small army had passed the Wednesday night, previous to this engagement, at a "sareeba," or temporary fortified camping-ground, inclosed with a slight fence of mimosa thorns, only two miles from Tamasi. They marched forward on the Thursday morning, formed in two brigades, each drawn up in a square or oblong, separated a thousand yards from each other, but placed obliquely, *en échelon*, so that the leading Brigade, to the left, was some distance in advance of the other. The 2nd Brigade, under Major-General Davis, accompanied by General Sir G. Graham and his staff, was the one in advance; it was composed of the 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch), the 65th (York and Lancaster) Regiment, some of the Royal Marines, and the Naval Brigade, with the machine-guns—namely, Gardners and Gatlings. The 1st Brigade, under Major-General Redvers Buller, consisted of the 79th (Gordon Highlanders), the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 60th Rifles, the Royal Artillery, with nine-pounder and seven-pounder batteries carried on the backs of camels, and the remainder of the Royal Marines. The cavalry, 10th and 19th Hussars, skirmished around on both flanks, but could not act with much effect, the ground being cut up by deep and wide ravines, or "nullahs" as they are called in India, with steep rocky banks. The enemy, numbering altogether five or six thousand, were found occupying every hillock and piece of rock, prepared in many detached parties of valiant spearmen and swordsmen to rush against the advancing squares either in front, on the left-hand side, or in the rear. Osman Digna was nowhere to be seen, but it is said that he directed their movements from a neighbouring hill. From eight o'clock till noon, there was a series of obstinate fights, shifting to different parts of the field. The 2nd Brigade was first engaged, and suffered an alarming temporary discomfiture, the Arabs breaking through one side of its square, that formed by the 65th Regiment, and driving the Naval Brigade men from their guns, so that they retreated, with the 42nd Highlanders and the Marines in the rear, about half a mile, losing a great number of men. But the 1st Brigade checked the enemy's onset, and the 2nd Brigade, having reformed, after two hours' fighting, recaptured the lost guns. This advance is the part of the action shown in our Artist's sketch. The 1st Brigade then advanced, cleared the nullahs and hills, and finally captured Osman Digna's camp. The village of Tamanieb was afterwards burnt, with the stores and ammunition which the enemy had collected there.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, writes as follows:—"I send you a Sketch of the rally after the onslaught of the enemy, which had caused the retreat of our troops of the 2nd Brigade. The enemy's first onset was an awful scene, and such as I can never forget, and hope I may never see again. I nearly lost my life, because I could not escape quick enough. One of the Arabs rushed up within three yards of me, before I knew it, and threw his spear at me; but, more by luck and otherwise, I dodged the spear, which went with a thud straight into the back of one of the 42nd men, killing him on the spot. How I escaped, and eventually got out of this maddened crowd of fugitives, I scarcely remember; but I know that I am safe and well now. The long Sketch I have sent is carefully drawn out, so far as correctness goes, and shows the time when the men of the 2nd Brigade are just rallying, and pushing forward to recapture the six machine-guns, which had been lost when they unfortunately fell back. This rallying and fresh advance of the 2nd Brigade was a most creditable achievement. It was done with a dash, by which not only were the guns retaken, but the enemy suffered a crushing blow, losing many of their best fighting men." This turned what might have been a terrible calamity into a glorious victory."

The later news from Khartoum, by two despatches of the 16th and the 23rd ult., is disappointing and discouraging, as it shows that General Gordon has no military force upon which he can rely; and that the Mahdi, with his partisans all over the Soudan, will not desist from uncompromising hostilities against the Egyptian Government in that region. On the 16th ult., General Gordon sent a large body of troops across the Blue Nile, to attack the army of Arab insurgents which had assembled on the right bank, in sight of the town. The officers in command, Hassan Pasha and Said Pasha, treacherously abandoned the conflict, and their force was seized with panic, and fled in wild confusion, leaving their guns. The town itself, being well fortified, was in no immediate danger, and it has since received abundant supplies of provisions. The two Pashas have been tried by court-martial, found guilty, and shot by order of General Gordon. Two messengers from the Mahdi, who is still at El Obeid, have arrived at Khartoum, bringing his reply to General Gordon's offer to proclaim him

Sultan of Kordofan. The Mahdi disdains to accept this offer, declaring that he must extend his authority over the whole of the Soudan, and inviting General Gordon to become a Mussulman. The women and children sent down the Nilé from Khartoum by General Gordon have arrived safely at Korosko; but there are others still on their way, who are detained at Abu Hamed by the want of escort, as he has recalled the Egyptian troops going with them; and it is very difficult to understand the actual state of affairs.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

A keen and dusty March followed a moist, open winter, and no greater benefit could have befallen the agricultural interest, while the opening days of April have been equally seasonable, the temperature having become milder and moister. These conditions are in favour of railway traffic, and it is not surprising that within the past few days Stock Exchange attention has been given to railway securities. In the last few days of March a rebound of 1 to 2 per cent was general, and the upward movement continues. Until this change, speculation was against prices, as was shown at the last settlement. Now it must be the reverse. But in American securities there has been a severe fall, and that movement is still current. Little is known on this side of the causes at work, but a lessened demand for corn from Europe, increased facilities for bringing produce to the coast, and greatly reduced rates, are probably still the chief considerations. But, while no explanation can be satisfactory, it is quite useless to growl at this severe experience, any more than it is profitable to murmur at weather. It is something which has to be borne; and as the future of America and American railways is safe, so must these investments come out for those who can wait.

"Bears" of Grand Trunk stocks have within the past week suffered one of the most severe checks of recent times. A succession of bad traffic statements, accompanied by announcements of lower rates, had given rise to very gloomy views. Of late the second preference dividend has been paid in the first half as well as the second half of the year; but it was thought that this could not be done this time, and the first preference had theretofore fallen to 90, the second to 68½, the third to 28½, and the ordinary to 11; but on the publication of the expenses for January and February there was an immense rebound. That statement showed such a reduction of working expenses, aided as it was by February of this year having one day extra, that while the gross revenue fell off £35,500, the net loss was only £6737. Thereupon the first preference sprung up 7 per cent, the second preference 6, the third preference 5, and the ordinary 2. There is naturally a little more hesitation in selling these stocks now, and future statements of the working cost will be watched with more than usual interest. This rebound makes one think of the extent of the fall during the past twelve months. The first preference has gone from 119 to 90, the second preference from 99½ to 68½, the third preference from 63 to 28½, and the ordinary from 29 to 11. These lower prices are those which prevailed just prior to the above-mentioned rebound.

The Oriental Bank accounts for 1883 are bad. There is to be no dividend, and only £7400 remains to be carried forward out of a gross income of £187,100. The Oriental Bank used always to pay 12 per cent dividends; but in 1875 the rate was lowered to 11½, in 1876 and 1877 to 10, in 1878 to 5, and in 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882 to 4. But not before has it been nil. Certainly in this case the first in rank among Eastern banks has come to be last.

The £1 shares of the Canada Company are at £96, the dividend being £4 per share per year, with a fine reversion as soon as, by purchase, the number of the shares has been reduced to 4658. This company's property is in Ontario, and the present position is after holding land for fifty-six years. The directors of the British American Land Company have also just met their shareholders. Their property is in Quebec, and they have held for fifty years. By repayments they have reduced the shares to £30, but now progress is comparatively slow. For the past year the dividend is but 5 per cent, and repayment on capital account is to be given up. The newer Canadian land companies are also presenting their accounts, but they have not yet gone through their preliminary stages.

The directors of the New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited, invite applications for 25,000 new shares. The shares are of £10, but only £2 10s. is to be called up for the present. The company commenced business in 1875, and to June 30, 1883, the net profits have averaged 22½ per cent per annum. Increased business necessitates additions to the company's fleet, hence the need of further capital.

T. S.

The judges appointed to decide in the competition of designs for the New Admiralty and War Office have selected nine designs from those sent in for the preliminary competition, the authors of which will be invited to compete in the second and final competition.

Mr. J. Jarratt has been appointed chief door-keeper of the House of Commons, in succession to Mr. Hartley, who has retired after a service of thirty-five years.

The "gun of the period," exhibited by Mr. G. E. Lewis, of Lower Lodeley-street, Birmingham, at the Calcutta International Exhibition, obtained honours both in guns and rifles.

The principalship of St. John's College of Divinity, Highbury, vacant by the death of Prebendary Boulbee, has been conferred upon the Rev. H. C. Waller, the Vice-Principal.

The solicitor and agent to Lord Lansdowne contradicts the statement that the rents of tenants on Lord Lansdowne's Limerick estate were reduced by the Commissioners from £2100 to £1800 per year. A rental of £2513 was reduced to £2075.

The third part of Mr. Francis George Heath's Fern Portfolio, being a series of life-size reproductions in facsimile of the fronds of ferns, with accompanying letterpress, contains a specimen of the Black Maidenhair Spleenwort.

Professor Michael Foster presided over a conference on Tuesday in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, to discuss the nature and culture of species and varieties of the narcissus. A resolution was adopted declaring that varieties of the narcissus, whether garden varieties or natural seedlings, should be named or numbered in the manner adopted by florists, and not in the manner adopted by botanists.

Mr. Forbes-Robertson gave a lecture before the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts last week—Mr. G. A. Storey, A.R.A., in the chair—on the subject of International Exhibitions, for which he found a prototype in the great fairs in the East, which often last six months. He alluded especially to the forthcoming exhibition at the Crystal Palace and International Art-Exhibitions of Munich and Vienna, and awarded great praise to the engravings published by the Society in Vienna for the reproduction of famous art-works. Messrs. Edmeston, Cave, Thomas, Storey, Collins, Levey, and other gentlemen took part in the debate following the lecture, which was addressed to a large and attentive audience.

MUSIC.

The Bach Choir and Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir each opened a new season last week at St. James's Hall.

The concert of the first-named institution consisted chiefly of vocal music, only one piece of this description, by Bach, having been included in the programme. This was the fine "Sanctus" in C, which had already been given at a previous concert. The same composer's concerto for two violins, finely played by Mr. Carrodus and Miss Shinner, was the only other music by Bach—so that the original purpose of the choir has been largely modified since its institution. Palestrina's Mass, entitled "Assumpta est Maria," was a novelty, having been performed for the first time in London. This fine piece of service music—composed in 1585—is worthy of the reputation of the regenerator of church music, whose "Missa Papae Marcelli" prevented (in 1565) the expulsion of the then degraded music of the church from use in religious service. The mass given at last week's concert is an excellent specimen of the severe and formal school to which it belongs, and it was very effectively given by the choristers. It is written for six-part chorus and six solo voices—unaccompanied. The soloists were: Misses M. Davies, E. Lemmens, and H. Wilson, Madame Fassett, and Messrs. Frost, Kenningham, and Kempton. Two fine motets, "Exultate Deo," by the late Samuel Wesley, sen., and "When to the temple," by J. Eccard (1598), an impressive hymn, "Awake, my heart," by Mr. C. V. Stanford, for baritone solo (Mr. Kempton), chorus and organ, and a skillfully-written madrigal in the old style, "O, too cruel fair," composed by Mr. W. S. Rockstro (first time of performance), and a portion of one of Spohr's violin duets, played by the executants already named, were the chief remaining items of the programme. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted, with earnest care.

The concert of Mr. Leslie's Choir was rendered very special by a fine performance of Spohr's vocal Mass. It was announced as for the first time in England, but we are informed that it was given by the Manchester Vocal Society twice in 1878 and once in 1880. The work is written for two choirs, large and small, each consisting of a five-part chorus, and five solo voices, unaccompanied. The excessive difficulty of the music, with its complex and frequently changing harmonies, have prevented its public hearing, of which there appears to have been only one previous to that of last week—at Cassel (where Spohr was Kapellmeister) in 1827. The labour and time bestowed on its preparation, and the effect produced by its efficient rendering on Thursday week, should lead to its occasional repetition, as a permanent feature in the répertoire of the Henry Leslie Choir. The soloists in the Mass were—Misses Payne and Russell, Mrs. Ware, and Messrs. Guy and Miles. Other items of the concert need no specific comment, having comprised old madrigals (and one new one by Mr. M. S. Rockstro), choruses and part-songs, vocal solos by Madame Waldmann-Leideritz and Mr. Thorndike, and pianoforte pieces contributed by Miss Maggie Okey. Mr. Randegger conducted ably.

The London Musical Society had announced a concert to be given at St. James's Hall last Saturday evening, but the lamented death of the Duke of Albany (president of the society) caused the postponement of the concert.

The Monday Popular Concert of this week included the first performance there of a pianoforte trio by Anton Dvorák. It is an elaborate work, full of the marked individuality of style which characterises all the music of the Bohemian composer, who has recently attracted so much attention here and in Germany. Its merits can scarcely be thoroughly appreciated after a single hearing. Doubtless a future opportunity will soon occur of speaking further of this truly remarkable work. It was finely played by Mr. Oscar Beringer, Herr Joachim, and Signor Piatti. Madame Schumann was again the solo pianist, and Miss Santley the vocalist of the evening. The season will close with the concert of next Monday evening.

That excellent institution, the Royal Society of Musicians, held its 146th anniversary festival at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, under the Presidency of Sir Farrer Herschell. As usual, musical performances formed features of the evening's proceedings, a selection of vocal music having been contributed by Miss De Fonblanche and the members of the London Vocal Union, varied by the clever violin playing of Mdlle. Vaillant. The chairman, in an excellent speech, made a touching allusion to the death of the Duke of Albany. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £1000.

An opera entitled "Ostrolenka" was produced at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on Tuesday evening. The music is by Herr Bonawitz, who has earned distinction both as a pianist and a composer. The action takes place at Cracow during a revolutionary movement of which the patriot Ostrolenka is the hero. The opera, which is in four acts, contains some effective music, which is calculated for larger resources than are available in the small theatre where it was given. There was a well-selected orchestra and a chorus of limited numbers. The characters of the Queen of Poland and Lodoiska were both sustained by Madame Waldmann-Leideritz; those of Telesinski and Ostrolenka having been filled, respectively, by Mr. S. Dunn and Mr. J. Thorman. The opera was conducted by the composer, and was very favourably received. Possibly a future performance, on a larger scale, may give fresh opportunity to speak of the work.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society's concert of this week was devoted to a performance of Beethoven's greatest sacred work, the grand mass in D ("Missa Solemnis"); the artists being Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Frederick King. Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ. The Mass was preceded by Sir Arthur Sullivan's overture "In Memoriam," and Handel's Dead March in "Saul," in tribute to the memory of the late Duke of Albany.

Yesterday (Friday) evening Gounod's oratorio "The Redemption" was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The performance of new compositions by the Musical Artists' Society will be given this (Saturday) evening in the concert-room, 135, New Bond-street.

Mr. Caldicott's oratorio, "The Widow of Nain," a new part-song, "Daybreak," by Mr. Gaul, and other music, are announced to be given by the Kensington Orchestral and Choral Society next Tuesday at the Kensington Townhall.

Herr Anton Dvorák has undertaken to write, expressly for the Three Choirs Festival (at Worcester, in September next), a setting of Victor Halek's Czechish poem, "Die Erben des Weissen Berges." Herr Dvorák proposes to return to England in the autumn to conduct this ode, and also his "Stabat Mater," at Worcester.

Madame Marie Roze will make her first appearance this season at Drury Lane Theatre with the Carl Rosa Opera Company, in Bizet's opera "Carmen," on April 15.

The London Academy of Music, under the able directorship of Dr. Wyld, proved the efficiency of its course of tuition at the annual concert of the students held at St. James's Hall last week, when the performances of many pupils, in vocal and instrumental music, testified to the good instruction provided by the director and the eminent professors who co-operate with him.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Parliament was seen at its best on Monday. Addresses of condolence to her Majesty and the Duchess of Albany in their great bereavement were then adopted, with the full sympathy of both Houses. The privilege enjoyed by Earl Granville of an exceptional intimacy with the Royal Family imparted deep interest to his earnest tribute to the noble qualities of the Duke of Albany, whose premature death at Cannes was naturally particularly deplored by the unusually large gathering of members of the Upper House, at which his Royal Highness was of late a constant attendant on all notable occasions. It was in moving tones that the noble Earl spoke of the Prince's strenuous endeavour, following the lofty example of the Prince Consort, "to raise all classes, especially the lower classes, in this country to a higher level of enjoyment and of knowledge," adding that, "he was qualified to take a foremost part among your Lordships—in voice, manner, culture, and the thought necessary for a first-rate speaker. He took great interest in political questions, in home politics, in foreign politics, and especially in colonial politics. He gave frequent assistance to the Queen in her Majesty's political work, and his own strong wish—I may say his concentrated ambition—was to be employed in the service of the State. I do not think it is here or now necessary for me to dwell upon the merits of his private life. Many of your Lordships know too well his capacity for friendship, his affectionate feelings, and his simplicity and modesty of bearing, although associated with the consciousness of mental power." The Marquis of Salisbury seconded the votes of condolence in a similarly happy strain; and aptly referred to the Duke of Albany's remarkable faculty in his speech for touching "some new chord of sympathy, and to give proof of special penetration, of fresh and unshackled thought."

The subdued chorus of cheers with which the Lords approved the passing of the consolatory resolutions was echoed a little later in the Lower House; and was very impressive in those passages of Mr. Gladstone's eloquent speech in which he dwelt on the grievous sorrow that has befallen the Queen and the widowed Duchess. There was an outburst of general cheering when the Premier made his first appearance since his serious bronchial attack. Every head was uncovered. Every eye was fixed on the pallid face of the Prime Minister when, raising his rich voice, the slight huskiness left as he warmed to the theme; and the right hon. gentleman pronounced a glowing eulogium on the exemplary qualities of the young Prince we mourn. It was evident that Sir Stafford Northcote likewise spoke straight from his heart in expressing the cordial sympathy of the Conservative Party with her Majesty at this trying juncture.

The Marquis of Hartington, acting as leader of the House before Mr. Gladstone's arrival, held out a prospect of adjournment for the Easter holidays from Tuesday next till the following Monday week—"contingent, of course, upon the conclusion of the debate on the second reading of the Franchise Bill, and also upon the Home Secretary being able to secure an opportunity for the introduction of the bill relating to the London Municipality." But it is a received canon that, while the Government propose, the Opposition seeks to dispose of events. Hence Mr. Pell (who on March 28 persuaded the House to approve by a majority of eleven—208 to 197—his resolution deprecating the postponement of the measures of relief due to ratepayers with regard to local taxation) considers precedence ought to be given to the subject in which he is chiefly interested. Mr. Gladstone, on his side, is of opinion that this question of local taxation could be best dealt with in the Local Government Bill; while, for his part, Sir Stafford Northcote (who was on Tuesday stimulated to put down Lord Randolph Churchill as Ministerial "bonnet") resolutely asserts his right to insist upon a full and clear explanation by the Government of their policy in Egypt and the Soudan. One thing is clear. Prompt adoption by Ministerial and Opposition leaders of Mr. Labouchere's happy notion of abbreviating their speeches within reasonable limits would bring about the desired dispatch in the transaction of the business of the House of Commons.

The Speaker being confined to his room by a chill, Sir Arthur Otway took the Chair on Monday and Tuesday, albeit he was in ill health himself. The Chairman of Committees well merited the thanks Mr. Arthur Peel gave him in resuming his place on Wednesday, when the English Closing Bill was the topic of discussion.

Messrs. G. Sparagnapane and Co., Milton-street, have issued novelties in the form of tastefully devised Easter eggs.

The Drapers' Company has sent £21 towards the erection of Mr. F. N. Charrington's Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road.

The steam-ship Duke of Buccleuch left Plymouth on Sunday for Queensland, having on board 18 second-class, 219 single men, 39 single women, and 230 adults.

The Corporation of the City of London has made a grant of £200 to the funds of the Industrial Home for Boys, 119, Copenhagen-street, Islington.

In consequence of the death of Prince Leopold, the state apartments at Windsor will not be opened on April 14, 15, 17, and 18, as previously announced.

The foundation-stone of a new library for the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn was laid last Saturday afternoon by Mr. Arthur Collins, Q.C., the treasurer, in the presence of a large number of the Benchers and a distinguished company.

According to the latest return, the number of volumes in the British Museum is just over 1,300,000. There are 160 miles of shelves, and about twenty more miles to be filled. It is calculated that about one ton of literature is sent in daily.

The judgeship of the West Kent County Court Circuit, vacant through the resignation through ill-health of Mr. J. J. Lonsdale, has been accepted by Mr. Homersham Cox, Judge of the East Kent Circuit.

Mr. George Cheavin, of the Wide Bargate Filter Works, Boston, Lincolnshire, has been awarded the Grand Diploma and Gold Medal at the Calcutta International Exhibition for his invaluable Rapid Water Filter, the same as supplied to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and to the Marquis of Salisbury and many others of the nobility and gentry. This filter has obtained gold medals at exhibitions all over the world.

The annual general meeting of donors and subscribers to the University College Hospital was held on Monday in the hospital—Mr. Augustus Prevost, the treasurer of the hospital, in the chair. This being the jubilee year of the hospital, a great effort will be made to place the funds upon a more satisfactory footing; and the Lord Mayor has consented to preside at a public meeting to be held at the Mansion House on June 16, when several distinguished personages will attend in support of the appeal for funds. The hospital is practically free, as no suffering cases are ever turned away from the doors whilst there is a bed vacant. Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by the secretary at the hospital; or by the treasurer (Mr. Augustus Prevost), 79, Westbourne-terrace.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 1.

Paris looks greener and gayer every day, and should the sun remain kindly we shall have the lilacs in bloom for Easter. Last Sunday the multitude was enormous in the Bois de Boulogne, at Longchamps, where the spring racing season began, and, above all, in the Champs Elysées, where, from the Place de la Concorde up to the Arc de Triomphe, an uninterrupted stream of humanity moved slowly to and fro, basking in the sunshine. Great numbers, too, went to the environs, to Versailles, Meudon, St. Cloud, and Saint-Germain, and returned in the evening trains laden with daffodils and spring flowers. Really, in spite of the crowd and the dust, it was a pleasure to walk through Paris on Sunday evening merely to see the thousands of people whom the sunlight and the sight of the new verdure had made radiant with happiness. During these first days of spring, the great resort of fashionable people is the Horse Shoe, where the attendance is so large that even the immense accommodation of the Palais de l'Industrie is frequently insufficient. The Hippodrome, too, reopened for the season last Saturday, and during the next few weeks it will be "the thing" to pass the evening there from time to time. Next week the cafés-concerts of the Champs Elysées reopen, so that in a day or two the programme of Parisian summer amusements will be complete.

Amongst other business, the Chamber has been occupied with the Military Promotion Bill. In the course of the debate it was proposed to suppress the grade of Marshal, as being a Monarchical institution and incompatible with the Republic. This motion was rejected by 296 votes against 189. The grade of Marshal is maintained, then; but it will only be conferred during war, or not later than two months after the cessation of hostilities. On Thursday M. Barodet demanded urgency for a bill on the revision of the Constitution. M. Ferry protested, saying that the Government had promised to bring the matter before Parliament at an opportune moment before the Senatorial elections of 1885; a vote of urgency would amount to a vote of want of confidence. M. Barodet's demand was rejected by 339 votes against 208. The interpellation on the Madagascar question ended in the vote of this order of the day: "The Chamber, resolved to maintain the rights of France over Madagascar, refers to a special commission the examination of the demand of credits," &c. A credit of 3½ millions has been voted for constructing a railway in Senegal, from Coës to Bafoulabé; and the Deputies are now discussing the question of municipal reform in Paris, while the Budget Committee is struggling with the question of the deficit.

The painters seem determined to leave the critics no resting time. At the gallery of the Rue de Sèze the second annual Exposition Internationale de Peinture is now open, and the names of the exhibitors will doubtless secure its success, though one really begins to find these special exhibitions too numerous, and the place occupied by painters in modern society too predominant. Nevertheless, we must admire some portraits and fantasies by Carolin Duran, some landscapes by Cazin and Bastien Lepage, some marines and figures by Alfred Stevens, and various works by Roll, Duez, Béraud, Lieberman, Egusquiza, and Pasini. Interesting as it is, the exhibition scarcely justifies its title of "international."

T. C.

The King of Spain on Monday signed a Royal decree dissolving the Cortes and fixing the general election. The new Cortes will assemble on May 20.

Prince Bismarck entered on his seventieth year last Tuesday. The German Parliament passed without debate the second reading of the bill authorising a credit of 19,000,000 marks for the construction of torpedo-boats and for other naval requirements. The House subsequently passed without debate the first and second readings of a bill dealing with legal jurisdiction regarding prizes taken at sea. It also approved the copyright convention concluded between Germany and Belgium. The Reichstag has adjourned till April 22.

President Arthur has nominated Mr. Sargent, at present United States Minister in Berlin, to the post of United States representative in St. Petersburg, and the Senate has confirmed the nomination. The President has sent a message to Congress urging the necessity for prompt action with a view to the construction of additional war-vessels for the United States Navy. The Senate has passed a bill offering a reward of 25,000 dols. for the discovery of Lieutenant Greeley, the leader of the American Meteorological Expedition.—The Congress has passed a resolution appropriating 125,000 dols. for the relief of the sufferers by the Mississippi floods.—Several tornadoes raged last week in Ohio and Kentucky. Great damage was occasioned at Pittsburg, Kentucky, where three persons were killed and twelve injured.—Most serious rioting has occurred at Cincinnati. A public meeting was held on Friday last week to denounce the judicial authorities who had convicted a murderer of manslaughter only. At the close of the meeting a mob marched to the jail and battered down the doors. Their expected victim had been previously sent away to the State Penitentiary at Columbus. The rioters then demanded some twenty other murderers confined there. After some time the mob retired; and the jail was occupied by a strong military force. Meanwhile, the rioters had sacked two gun shops, from which they obtained a thousand pistols and a large quantity of ammunition; they procured dynamite bombs, and some inflammable oil. With the latter they set fire to the Court House, and they beat off the firemen who came to extinguish it: the building was entirely destroyed. The bombs were thrown into the jail, where their explosion killed a lieutenant of the militia and three others. Another general attack upon the jail was made in the darkness of Saturday night, and was repelled by the soldiers with their rifles and a Gatling gun. A final rally was made by the rioters about midnight on Sunday, but they were dispersed by the troops. More than forty persons were killed and 120 wounded.—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry made their re-appearance in New York on Monday night in "Much Ado About Nothing." They were received by a brilliant audience with great cordiality.

The Dominion Parliament on Monday adopted a resolution of condolence with Queen Victoria on the occasion of the death of the late Duke of Albany. Similar resolutions have been passed by the Legislatures of Quebec (opened on Thursday week) and Manitoba. The Railway Committee of the Dominion House of Commons has thrown out the San Francisco and Hudson Bay Railway Bill. The Dominion Government has decided to make a free grant of 7,000,000 acres of land to the proposed Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway. The House has negatived a motion in favour of the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, and for the direct representation of the Dominion in the negotiations for that object by a delegate appointed by the Dominion Government.—The report of a Select Committee of the House appointed to inquire into the navigation of Hudson's Bay and Straits recommends an expedition to carry out investigation in that region during a period of two years. The Government has consented to send an expedition.

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H. Herkomer, A.R.A., "Pressing to the West," emigrants crowded in the Castle Garden House, New York—R.A.; and several portraits—R.A. and G.

J. E. Hodgson, R.A., "Church Afloat," Divine service in two decks of a man-of-war; "The Story of Trafalgar," "False Witness," and scenes in North-West Africa—R.A.

F. Holl, R.A., "Did you ever kill anybody, father?" and portraits of the Prince of Wales, Mr. Millais, the artist's father, Lord Cranbrook, and others—R.A. and G.

B. W. Leader, A.R.A., three landscapes—R.A.

Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A., "Cymon and Iphigenia," and smaller works—R.A.

J. MacWhirter, A.R.A., four landscapes—R.A.

H. S. Marks, R.A., "The Anglers' Rest," "The Entomologist," and two subjects with monkeys—R.A.

J. E. Millais, R.A., "An Idyl: 1745," a soldier lad playing his fife to some poor children; "A Message from the Sea," a fisher-girl reading a paper taken from a bottle that has floated ashore; "Little Miss Muffet," and "A Mistletoe Gatherer"—R.A. Portrait of the Marquis of Lorne—G.

P. R. Morris, A.R.A., "Sweethearts and Wives," women watching a ship entering port; "Crowns of Joy and Sorrow," a churchyard scene, with christening party and widow at a grave—R.A. "The Playmates"—G.

J. W. Oakes, A.R.A., four landscapes—R.A.

W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., "Mariage de Convenance"—R.A.

J. Pettie, R.A., "The Site of an Early Christian Altar," "The Vigil"—R.A.

E. J. Poynter, "Diadumene," a small figure—R.A.

V. C. Princep, A.R.A., "The Saturday Dole"—R.A.

Briton Riviere, R.A., "Acteon Attacked by his Dogs"; "The Eve of St. Bartholomew," a lady hiding in a vault with her bloodhound; "The Enchanted Castle," a knight-errant advancing towards tigers and snakes; "The King and his Satellites," a lion and jackals—R.A.

Marcus Stone, R.A., "Falling Out" and "Reconciliation"—R.A.

G. A. Storey, A.R.A., "The Shy Lover"—R.A.

Alma Tadema, R.A., "Hadrian in England"—R.A. Two portraits—G.

J. Adams Acton, busts of Lord Beaconsfield and Cardinal Manning, and an alto-relievo of Mrs. Gladstone—R.A.

E. Barclay, pictures of child-life—R.A.; "Rescued Fruit," an incident of flood—G.

C. B. Barber, "Beddgelert"—R.A.

W. E. F. Britten, pictures of child-life—R.A.; "Entre Nous," two ladies discussing a letter—G.

E. Barrett Browning, "An Idyll," views about Dinant; a bronze statue of Dryope; and a bronze bust—R.A. and G.

S. Carter, "The Conversion of St. Hubert," and a Hunt picture. J. Collier, several portraits—R.A. and G.

Walter Crane, "The Span of Life: an Allegory"—G.

E. H. Falvey, landscapes or subjects of rural life—R.A. and G.

J. Farquharson, "The English Vintage," a hop-garden scene—R.A.

Count Gleichen, marble busts of a lady and of General Lord Rokeby, and terracottas of Mary Anderson and others.

Albert Goodwin, "The Unveiling of the Enchanted Palace"; "The Oncoming Storm"—R.A.

E. M. Hale, "The Interior of a Greek Theatre"—G.

Sydney P. Hall, "A Descent into Italy"—G.

Keeley Hallswelle, scenes on the Thames and in Yorkshire—R.A. and G.

C. E. Holloway, "Dirty Weather," and London views—R.A. and G.

W. W. Holycake, "From the Outer World"—R.A.

W. Holman Hunt, a Portrait of the late D. G. Rossetti—G.

C. E. Johnson, two or three large landscapes—R.A.

Herbert Johnson, "An Egyptian Fruit-Market"—R.A.

H. Bruce Joy, Lord Frederick Cavendish (colossal model); bust of Mr. Gladstone—R.A.

A. Legros, "Women Praying," a landscape, and a marble bust—G.

R. Lehmann, Portrait of Sir Spencer Wells—R.A.

Portrait of Lord Houghton, and "Homewards," an Italian peasant—G.

E. Blair Leighton, "The Gladiator's Wife," and "Conquest," a knight in armour followed by a captive bride—R.A.

J. D. Linton, "The Declaration of War," the first in order of subjects of a series of five decorative works, four of which have already been exhibited—R.A.

A. MacCallum, "Burnham Beeches," and other woodland landscapes—R.A.

Miss Clara Montalba, a Dutch scene—R.A.

and "View of Middleburg"—G.

Albert Moore, "Three Figures," R.A.; "A Solitary Figure," and "Study of Heads"—G.

Henry Moore, "Off the Lizard"; "A White Calm"—R.A.; and three sea-pieces—G.

F. Morgan, "Mayday," an incident in an orchard; and a picture of child-life—R.A.

H. M. Paget, "Circe"—R.A.

A. Parsons, landscapes from the Valley of the Avon—R.A. and G.

E. Parton, a view in Derbyshire, and a twilight effect—R.A.

and "The Thames at Pangbourne"—G.

Mons. A. Rodin, "L'Age d'orian," bronze figure belonging to the French nation—R.A.

W. Dendy Sadler, priests playing cards—R.A.

Carl Schloesser, "A Chemist's Shop," "Old Friends"—R.A.

two cabinet pictures—G.

H. Schmalz, "Too Late," a youthful Briton returned from battle finds his betrothed dead—R.A.

"A Queen of the May"—G.

H. Schäfer, "Companions in Exile": a Roman slave-girl and peacock, "An Impromptu," and "Dolce far niente": decorative works—R.A.

W. C. Symons, an illustration of the ballad "Black-Eyed Susan" and "Union Jack"—R.A.

F. W. W. Topham, "La Festa dei Morti," "A Sonata," "A Thank-Offering"—R.A.

and two subjects from Sestri—G.

E. A. Waterlow, "Sand-Digging, North Cornwall," "Breezy Tintagel"—R.A.

"The Shepherd's Return"—G.

J. R. Weguelin, "Herodias and her Daughter"—R.A.

and a Roman subject—G.

L. and C. W. Wyllie scenes from the Thames and vicinity.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

O M (Copenhagen).—Please accept our cordial thanks for your letter and inclosures. We much prefer the slips of the *Tidende*, and shall make inquiries about the missing numbers.

F H (Munich).—Thanks; the problems shall be carefully examined.

C F (Tooting).—It was great consolation to find you in the same "boat" with ourselves. Of course, your second solution of No. 2086 is a true bill.

C T S (Newport).—The corrected diagram of your problem shall be examined.

L S (Brompton).—It is our invariable practice to solve contributed problems when examining them for publication; but we do not look at them unless the author's intended solution is at hand.

A W S (Regent's Park).—We shall very willingly notify your desire to play a game by correspondence.

R W (Canterbury).—Thanks for reminding us of your problem. It shall soon appear.

E L G (Blackwater).—The Calcutta Problem, although somewhat old-fashioned, embodies a fine combination, and is not easy.

J B (St Andrews, N.B.).—How can the Black King move from Q Kt square to Q R square, in reply to a check from a Pawn promoted to Queen?

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 2083 received from Rev. John Wills (Barnstable, U.S.A.), and E R Harrington (Nova Scotia); of No. 2084 from Percy de Barriatte, A C Allen, W D Easton, and Alfred Castelline, Junior; of No. 2085 from A C Allen, G H (Highgate), B H O (Salisbury), and G W Heywood; of No. 2086 from Grey Ney, Gav-Tav Wasserlein, G H (Highgate), R A Score, M C Heywood, Hartelle de Grand, C P Burt, Henry Bristol, Leslie Lachlan, A C Allen, F W Clinton, P W (Brentwood), A W (Vernon), F. W. (London), R. W. (Brentwood), R. W. (Udny), F M (Edinburgh), John Line, J H (Cambridge), Peny-Bryn (Blaenau), S Scott, Florence (Exeter), G W Denny, Limpopo and Laura Greaves (Shelton).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 2087 received from H B Shadforth, F and G Howitt, J R (Edinburgh), H Mann, R Worts, R H Brooks, Carl Friedelien, T Brandreth, F M (Edinburgh), E E H, Dr F S, F London, Norfolk Dumpling, W Biddle, Emma (Darlington), B H G (Salisbury), Galahad, Henry Frau (Lyons), F Jarcho, Irene, W F R (Swansea), E L G, W Kirby, S Lowndes, L L Dyke, Ben Nevil, H Reeve, R L Southwell, Nerina, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, F Ferris, G Darragh, R T Kemp, Aaron Harper, G Oldfield, A W Scruton, N H Mullen, L Wyman, G Oswald, M O' Halloran, E Casella (Paris), A M Porter, F W Denny, John Wyatt, C H R, Raymond, Gyp, Rev. W Anderson, J O McCreevy, L Desanges, L H Revis, George Horton, Julia Short, Wm. W. Miller, Hereward, W D Easton, W G S (Liverpool), J T W, Jumbo, Pen-y-Bryn, S Scott, Rev. J Gaskin, Two Divers, Z Ingold, E B. Leech, Florence (Exeter), W M R, Neville Talbott, F W (Worthing), T. G. (Ware), C P Burt, P B Harrison, J Hall, John Harrison (Maidstone), G M (Merton), John Simpson Junior, Arthur Murton, G H (Highgate), and J J M (Dublin).

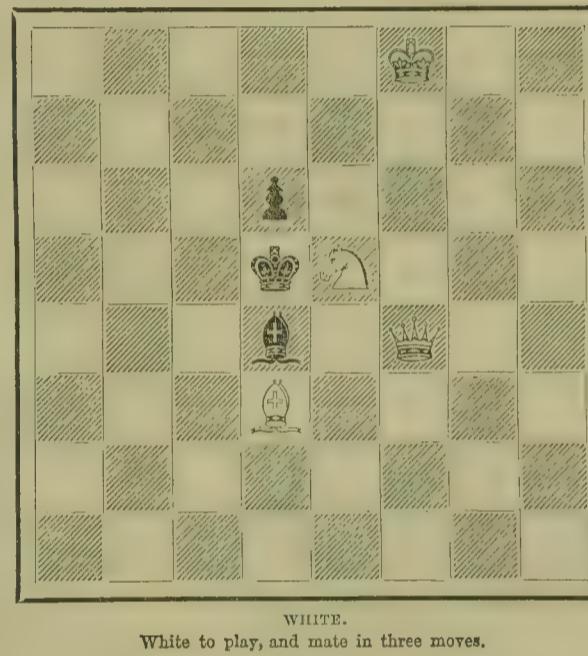
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 2086.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 4th Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM NO. 2089.

By RUDOLF L'HERMET (Magdeburg).

BLACK.



WHITE.
Black to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at the Artists' Club, Moscow, between Messrs. MAUDE and MOURATOFF.

(Two Knights' Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Maude). BLACK (M. M.)
1. P to K 4th Kt takes Q P
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd P takes Kt
4. P to Q 4th Kt to R 2nd
5. K to K 3rd Q to Kt 3rd
White should have played 5. P takes P here; ex.:-
5. P takes P Kt takes P
6. Kt takes Kt B takes Kt
7. P to B 4th Kt takes P (ch)
8. P takes B Preparatory to a lively counter-attack.
9. P to Q 3rd It to Q 2nd
10. Kt to K 3rd Kt to R square is the right move here.
11. P to Q 4th 22. Kt to Kt 5th (ch) P takes Kt
12. Kt to K 3rd 23. P takes P (ch) B to R 3rd
13. P to Q 5th 24. R takes B (ch) K to Kt 2nd
14. Kt to K 3rd 25. R takes P (ch) K takes R
15. P to Q 6th 26. Q to K 6th (ch) K takes P
16. Kt to K 3rd 27. Q takes K R It takes P
17. P to Q 7th 28. Q to Kt 7th (ch) K to R 4th
18. Kt to K 3rd 29. Q to R 7th (ch) K to Kt 5th
19. R to Q 2nd Drawn by perpetual check.
20. P to Q 8th Kt takes B
21. P to K R 3rd Kt takes B
22. Kt to K 4th Kt takes B
23. P to Q 9th Kt takes B
24. R to Kt 9th Kt takes B
25. R to Kt 10th Kt takes B
26. Q to Kt 10th Kt takes B
27. Q to Kt 11th Kt takes B
28. Q to Kt 12th Kt takes B
29. Q to Kt 13th Kt takes B

The death of the Duke of Albany has deprived the chess world of an enthusiastic lover of the game. Shortly after his entrance to Oxford University, in 1872, he became a member of the Chess Club, frequently attended its meetings, and has ever since displayed the liveliest interest in the practice and progress of chess.

H. R. H. was President of the International Tournament held in London last year, and only a few months ago conferred his patronage on the newly-formed Scottish Chess Association.

Some weeks ago a report of the death of the eminent chess master, Herr Harrwitz, was current in London chess circles, but it could not be traced to an authoritative source, and was generally discredited. We regret to say that the melancholy intelligence is now confirmed by the Vienna papers, the latest issues of which announce that Herr Harrwitz died, in February last, at Bazen, Austria, in the sixty-second year of his age. The chess career of this distinguished player commenced at the age of twenty-two, on his arrival in Paris from Breslau, his native place, in the year 1845. From that year down to his retirement from active play, in 1861, his life was entirely devoted to the game. More than any other master of his time, he was a professional chessplayer, living by his practice. During these sixteen years he encountered every player of note in the world, either in offhand play or in set matches. A mere recital of the latter, and of the bitter controversies that inaugurated them, or in the midst of which they were brought to a close, would fill a goodly volume. It would be unjust to impute to Herr Harrwitz all the blame of these disputes, although it must be conceded that he had a sarcastic tongue and was unsparing and indiscriminating in the use of it. He came to London in



THE FRENCH GALLERY.

Despite ever-increasing competition, the French Gallery in Pall-mall still maintains the distinction it won many years ago. In the present exhibition, which, as usual at this season, consists entirely of works by Continental artists, the standard seems even more uniformly high than usual, and there is an air of taste about the arrangements as well as the selection which has hardly been equalled, and certainly not surpassed, elsewhere. The public are indebted to Messrs. Wallis for having introduced the works of several eminent painters of other nationalities besides the French—particularly German and Austrian—with which we should hardly otherwise have made acquaintance in London. Recently the enterprise of the excellent judges who conduct this gallery has taken them still farther afield; a few works by Slavonic artists have appeared, the high merit of which it was far more easy to recognise than to pronounce the names of their authors. In the present display a Servian painter named P. Joanowitz, only twenty-two years of age we understand, makes his début with, it is also said, his first picture, and that picture occupies, and quite worthily, the post of honour. This very extraordinary achievement for so young a man represents a Servian father giving his little son a lesson in fencing, aided by an old veteran, who guides the child's hand. The mother, like a Roman mother of old, takes great interest in the bout, so does a sister, and two or three men looking on testify their delight at the mimic fray. From every point of view, whether of conception or technique, this work is admirable. When we are told that the painter is a pupil of Professor Müller of Vienna (whose works have been leading attractions of recent exhibitions here), we may be less surprised at the fine colouring in the rich costumes; but M. Joanowitz is as independent in his method, as in his way of looking at and rendering nature. Even in some passages which are less masterly, there is a sincerity and absence of mannerism, which augurs that a career so brilliantly begun will be much more than meteoric.

A small single-figure picture by Meissonier—"A Halberdier," is, though not very picturesque, interesting as a rather early example, a little brown and dense, so to speak, in execution, but marvellously complete. As an instance of the enormous advance that has taken place in the market value of this artist's works, we may mention that £2000 has been offered and refused for this tiny and comparatively unattractive example. The large sum of £4000 has been offered for this and the neighbouring Fromentin—"African Camp-Followers"—a horde of robust black women trudging along heavily laden. This, too, is quite a small picture, but it is a first-rate example of the very excellent painter and critic. Other deceased French masters are represented in exceptionally choice works, though of moderate size. Two or three Corots are delicious, and contain the essence of his art. The grand colouring of Diaz is also shown both in landscape and figure, and in the latter is seen to especial advantage. The Troyon (141) illustrates his power of rendering with full impasto the local hues duly subordinated to the general effect, with an unfaltering directness and truth that have been rarely approached. By Israels, who may claim affinity with these masters in virtue of the manliness of his work, there are two good pictures. Jules Dupré's efforts to ennoble peasant life are continued by P. Bille; and by G. Laugée there is a picture in a pleasant grey key, perfectly unaffected, showing peasants in their garden preparing vegetables "Pour la Soupe" (93). Of the brilliant promise of C. Bargue there is a pathetic reminder in the picture of an "Egyptian Interior," left unfinished at his death. A rustic girl's head by Bourguereau has the customary ivory texture and artificial sentiment which, notwithstanding the perfect draughtsmanship and modelling, place it in a distinctly lower level of art. Cattle pieces by Van Marcke are distinguished, as always, by the superb colouring of the animals.

Turning to works of the German schools, we may give precedence to a fine full-length portrait, by F. A. Kaulbach, of his wife with one hand on a huge boarhound. The expression is slightly deprecatory and very sweet, but we cannot accord to the work technically the very high merit claimed for it by the artist's countrymen. The landscapes by K. Heffner are not so important as those in recent exhibitions here; but they are not less charming, while one (25), with trees relieved dark against an after-sundown sky, has a potency of effect and colour which would hardly be credited to the painter by those familiar only with his pearl effects of grey daylight. C. Seiler brings his small interior subjects still nearer to the standard of Meissonier. A picture by A. Spring called "A Marine Museum," representing an old fellow surrounded by nautical models of all sorts, is extremely

elaborate but, though an interior effect, as in many works by German artists, the shadows seem to us rather too uniformly brown. The painter has yet to note in nature the cooling of receding passages, and the influence of reflected light in modifying the hues of shadows. "The Ruin of a Family," a gambling scene, by A. Echtler; landscapes by L. Munthe, and smaller works by R. Poetzelberger and J. Ekences, also deserve attention.

Of the Italian schools, there are a skilful small work by Pasini (who, however, may be regarded as French), brilliant views in Venice by Santoro, and a clever humorous head by Andreotti. There are also very dextrous sketches of the Roman carnival by Pradilla, the Spanish painter, and a picture betraying growing mannerism by his compatriot—J. Benlliure. There are, besides, in an upper room a few works which should not be missed. These include an exceptionally fine example of G. Von Bockmann, "Market Day, Hungary," the "Battle of Ignaciew, Polish Insurrection, 1862," by J. Ajdukiewicz, an artist who may claim rank with some of the best French battle-painters, and W. Leibl's "In Church"—a miracle of patient and microscopic elaboration. In this respect we remember nothing in modern art that would quite sustain comparison with it. Even Holbein, Mabuse, or Quentin Matsys, are surpassed in all that relates to the close and, we should add, mechanical mimicry of minutest details, such as the patterns of dresses and the very filaments of gold and silver braids; but, unfortunately, the heads, that of the younger woman especially, are not so absolutely exact and true to nature: the gradations of light and shade on the younger woman's face and also on her kerchief might have been more subtly observed. Still, this is a most extraordinary picture, and we are not much surprised to hear that the painter was occupied four years upon it, or that it has been sold for £4000.

MR. MCLEAN'S GALLERY.

The exhibition here, which comprises works by English as well as foreign artists, has (if not uniformly of the highest excellence) noteworthy features—so much so that we regret it will be impossible to do justice to it within the limits to which we are restricted. As the strength of the collection lies in the foreign works, and the English contributors will probably appear in more force elsewhere shortly, it will suffice to say that among those represented in the Haymarket are Messrs. Orchardson, Boughton, Leader, Colin Hunter, P. Graham, V. Cole, James Hardy, J. Webb, and J. Syer. It is also hardly necessary to review works here by foreign artists, such as Van Marcke, Santoro, F. A. Kaulbach, Bille, K. Heffner, and others, examples of whom we have noticed at the French Gallery, though it is right to say that the landscape by Heffner is larger and more in his customary vein than those in Pall-mall. We need not dwell either on works which have been previously exhibited in London, such as Gérôme's "Keeper of the Harem," Israels' "Churchwarden Auditing his Accounts," and Andreotti's "Music Lesson." There is, however, by this artist (in addition to minor works) a larger new picture which gives us a higher impression of his powers, especially as regards colour and effect, than we previously had. It is entitled "The Appeal," and represents a young lady coaxing her papa or guardian to consent to an offer of marriage she has received. Another of the features of the exhibition is Bastien Lepage's large picture, "Amour au Village," from the last "Salon," an ill-favoured wood-cutter and a slatternly girl awkwardly making love as they lean almost back to back against a rude garden fence. All the painter's peculiarities and nearly all his merits appear in this unsympathetic scene of ultra-realism. At the very opposite pole of French art is Jacquet's life-size full-length "Vivandière," in her regimental bravery, saucy, *piquante*, and wanton as may be. But the subject so treated on so large a canvas will hardly be to English tastes. Other foreign works deserving attention are F. Ruben's "In Church, Venice;" a small Fortuny, "In the Garden," an open-air scene (in which he is never seen to the best advantage); and examples of Tito Conti, E. Munier, F. Mauza, and B. Constant. We do not know the nationality of E. Yarr, but his view of St. Mark's, Venice, in full sunshine, taken from the balustrade immediately beneath the bronze horses, looks like the work of a clever Italian artist.

The summer exhibition of the Society of British Artists opened on Monday last; but we must reserve our notice till next week. The show has suffered considerably from the winter drain at Suffolk-street itself and at the Institute in

Piccadilly; many artists have also reserved their best performances to try their chance at the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery.

T. J. G.

The exhibition at Bradford, opened by the Prince of Wales last year, in connection with the Technical School, resulted in a net profit of nearly £7000.

The remaining works of the late Mr. W. L. Leitch, the well-known water-colour painter and Vice-President of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, recently sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, attracted full companies each day, and brought £7400. The drawings and pictures presented to him by brother artists have also been sold. The total realised by the sale amounted to £8437.—Last Saturday Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods disposed of a choice assemblage of water-colour drawings, the property of Mr. W. Edmond Sibeth. The collection comprised some fine examples from the hands of Carl Haag, W. Hunt, and P. de Wint, for which some good prices were realised.

THE CHURCH.

Mr. Woolner, R.A., has just completed the model in clay of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish for Cartmel church.

The Earl of Powis has contributed £1000 towards the purchase of a new organ for the parish church at Welshpool.

The Company appointed for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament finished their eighty-fourth session yesterday week in the Jerusalem Chamber.

At a meeting of clergy and laity of the diocese of Kilmore, Ireland, last week, the Ven. Archdeacon Shone was elected Lord Bishop, in the room of the late Dr. Darley.

The Rev. H. B. Barry, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for the Bath district, has been appointed Senior Inspector of the West Central Division, consisting of the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, Somerset, and Worcester.

The governors of Dulwich College have appointed the Rev. George W. Daniell, chaplain and censor of King's College, to the post of chaplain, vacant by the resignation of the Ven. Archdeacon Cheetham.

A concert, under the immediate patronage of the Princess of Wales, will take place on Wednesday afternoon, May 14, in the Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, in aid of the fund for the restoration of St. John's Church, Waterloo-bridge-road.

The Lord Mayor presided at a meeting at the Mansion House on Monday in connection with the missionary and other work of the diocese of Saskatchewan, North-west Canada. Several subscriptions in aid of the work were announced.

The Bishop of Rochester last week consecrated the new Church of St. Mark, Peckham. The land for the edifice, which is in the midst of a very poor population, was bought by the Rochester Diocesan Society, £4000 of the £8000 required for the building being supplied by the Bishop of Rochester's Ten Churches Fund.

The fine old church of Clare, in Suffolk, has been enriched by a painted window, from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street. The window is the gift of many friends, in memory of John Isaacson and Betsy, his wife, upwards of sixty years benefactors to the town.—An effective Munich stained-glass east window has been placed in the parish church of Heanor, Notts, by Messrs. Mayer and Co.

Last Saturday evening the Archbishop of Canterbury opened the new schools which have been built at Croydon for the accommodation of the children attending the national schools in connection with the parish church. The foundation-stone was laid in October last by Mrs. Benson. Accommodation is provided for 700 children, and the building cost £5000, which sum has been raised by the efforts of the Rev. J. M. Braithwaite, Vicar of Croydon.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in their report for the year ending Nov. 1, 1883, state that their funds are still seriously affected by the continuance of agricultural depression, and have been further affected by the reduction of the tithe averages; but their income has been maintained from mineral and other sources, enabling them to appropriate during the current year to augmentation and endowment purposes a sum of £25,000 per annum, in perpetuity, equal to a capital sum of about £750,000.

Dr. Dawson W. Turner has been elected Honorary Life Governor of Charing-Cross Hospital. He had previously been elected at the Cancer Hospital, at Brompton, and at the Free Hospital, Commercial-street, Spitalfields.

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THE FRENCH GALLERY.

Despite ever-increasing competition, the French Gallery in Pall-mall still maintains the distinction it won many years ago. In the present exhibition, which, as usual at this season, consists entirely of works by Continental artists, the standard seems even more uniformly high than usual, and there is an air of taste about the arrangements as well as the selection which has hardly been equalled, and certainly not surpassed, elsewhere. The public are indebted to Messrs. Wallis for having introduced the works of several eminent painters of other nationalities besides the French—particularly German and Austrian—with which we should hardly otherwise have made acquaintance in London. Recently the enterprise of the excellent judges who conduct this gallery has taken them still farther afield; a few works by Slavonic artists have appeared, the high merit of which it was far more easy to recognise than to pronounce the names of their authors. In the present display a Servian painter named P. Joanowitz, only twenty-two years of age we understand, makes his début with, it is also said, his first picture, and that picture occupies, and quite worthily, the post of honour. This very extraordinary achievement for so young a man represents a Servian father giving his little son a lesson in fencing, aided by an old veteran, who guides the child's hand. The mother, like a Roman mother of old, takes great interest in the bout, so does a sister, and two or three men looking on testify their delight at the mimic fray. From every point of view, whether of conception or technique, this work is admirable. When we are told that the painter is a pupil of Professor Müller of Vienna (whose works have been leading attractions of recent exhibitions here), we may be less surprised at the fine colouring in the rich costumes; but M. Joanowitz is as independent in his method, as in his way of looking at and rendering nature. Even in some passages which are less masterly, there is a sincerity and absence of mannerism, which augurs that a career so brilliantly begun will be much more than meteoric.

A small single-figure picture by Meissonier—"A Halberdier," is, though not very picturesque, interesting as a rather early example, a little brown and dense, so to speak, in execution, but marvellously complete. As an instance of the enormous advance that has taken place in the market value of this artist's works, we may mention that £2000 has been offered and refused for this tiny and comparatively unattractive example. The large sum of £4000 has been offered for this and the neighbouring Fromentin—"African Camp-Followers"—a horde of robust black women trudging along heavily laden. This, too, is quite a small picture, but it is a first-rate example of the very excellent painter and critic. Other deceased French masters are represented in exceptionally choice works, though of moderate size. Two or three Corots are delicious, and contain the essence of his art. The grand colouring of Diaz is also shown both in landscape and figure, and in the latter is seen to especial advantage. The Troyon (141) illustrates his power of rendering with full impasto the local hues duly subordinated to the general effect, with an unfaltering directness and truth that have been rarely approached. By Israels, who may claim affinity with these masters in virtue of the manliness of his work, there are two good pictures. Jules Dupré's efforts to ennoble peasant life are continued by P. Bille; and by G. Laugée there is a picture in a pleasant grey key, perfectly unaffected, showing peasants in their garden preparing vegetables "Pour la Soupe" (93). Of the brilliant promise of C. Bargue there is a pathetic reminder in the picture of an "Egyptian Interior," left unfinished at his death. A rustic girl's head by Bourguereau has the customary ivory texture and artificial sentiment which, notwithstanding the perfect draughtsmanship and modelling, place it in a distinctly lower level of art. Cattle pieces by Van Marcke are distinguished, as always, by the superb colouring of the animals.

Turning to works of the German schools, we may give precedence to a fine full-length portrait, by F. A. Kaulbach, of his wife with one hand on a huge boarhound. The expression is slightly deprecatory and very sweet, but we cannot accord to the work technically the very high merit claimed for it by the artist's countrymen. The landscapes by K. Heffner are not so important as those in recent exhibitions here; but they are not less charming, while one (25), with trees relieved dark against an after-sundown sky, has a potency of effect and colour which would hardly be credited to the painter by those familiar only with his pearl effects of grey daylight. C. Seiler brings his small interior subjects still nearer to the standard of Meissonier. A picture by A. Spring called "A Marine Museum," representing an old fellow surrounded by nautical models of all sorts, is extremely

elaborate but, though an interior effect, as in many works by German artists, the shadows seem to us rather too uniformly brown. The painter has yet to note in nature the cooling of receding passages, and the influence of reflected light in modifying the hues of shadows. "The Ruin of a Family," a gambling scene, by A. Echtler; landscapes by L. Munthe, and smaller works by R. Poetzelberger and J. Ekences, also deserve attention.

Of the Italian schools, there are a skilful small work by Pasini (who, however, may be regarded as French), brilliant views in Venice by Santoro, and a clever humorous head by Andreotti. There are also very dextrous sketches of the Roman carnival by Pradilla, the Spanish painter, and a picture betraying growing mannerism by his compatriot—J. Benlliure. There are, besides, in an upper room a few works which should not be missed. These include an exceptionally fine example of G. Von Bockmann, "Market Day, Hungary," the "Battle of Ignaciew, Polish Insurrection, 1862," by J. Ajdukiewicz, an artist who may claim rank with some of the best French battle-painters, and W. Leibl's "In Church"—a miracle of patient and microscopic elaboration. In this respect we remember nothing in modern art that would quite sustain comparison with it. Even Holbein, Mabuse, or Quentin Matsys, are surpassed in all that relates to the close and, we should add, mechanical mimicry of minutest details, such as the patterns of dresses and the very filaments of gold and silver braids; but, unfortunately, the heads, that of the younger woman especially, are not so absolutely exact and true to nature: the gradations of light and shade on the younger woman's face and also on her kerchief might have been more subtly observed. Still, this is a most extraordinary picture, and we are not much surprised to hear that the painter was occupied four years upon it, or that it has been sold for £4000.

MR. MCLEAN'S GALLERY.

The exhibition here, which comprises works by English as well as foreign artists, has (if not uniformly of the highest excellence) noteworthy features—so much so that we regret it will be impossible to do justice to it within the limits to which we are restricted. As the strength of the collection lies in the foreign works, and the English contributors will probably appear in more force elsewhere shortly, it will suffice to say that among those

MR. Henry IRVING and Miss Ellen TERRY
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"LOUIS XI."

IT is with a feeling of reverence, not unmixed with awe, that one approaches the task of commenting on last night's performance. So extraordinary was the rendition there presented that the ordinary means of expression altogether failed, and seemed unfit for the occasion. The immense audience filled every nook of the Opera House, weighted down and freighted on the one hand by the tremendous impressiveness of such art, and on the other by the terror which the life-semblance of the monstrous King inspired. It was like a spell—a living spell that held these thousands in its grasp, and for once the stage seemed the place where momentous events were transpiring, while the auditory was but shadowy and unreal in comparison. As Irving presents his Louis it is a figure of a single cast, without a flaw, without a break, without a joint. There it stands with a realism so intense, with a verisimilitude of emotion so illusory, that we bow and suffer, as if its might for evil extended over us, and a fling of that bloodless hand could deliver us to the headsman. From scene to scene the astonishment increased and the oppression grew. Altogether it was a revelation of which one can only think with reverence, and which one will ever remember with the profoundest respect and admiration.—HARTFORD TIMES.

AS the attenuated, gaunt, and pallid old King, with palsied hands and tottering gait, came upon the stage, the artist was recognised and greeted with a spontaneous burst of applause, and from the time he first appeared onwards all was wrought out with a mastery over the resources of expression such as has been seldom approached. The final scene was fearfully impressive. It was the very acme of stage art, and one could not help a feeling of relief as the curtain descended on the terrible scene of the dying monarch. It was a performance, taken as a whole, that has never been equalled in the history of the stage in this city. His stay in this country, if nothing more, will do good missionary work, and in his appearances in the different cities will have a tendency to make the public demand a like thoroughness in the performances of our own actors. Such commendable zeal in elevating dramatic art is deserving of the highest praise, and will appeal strongly to the intelligent and refined of our citizens, and make the vocation of an actor better and more respected than in the past, and place them on a plane with the highest rank of other professions.—PROVIDENCE EVENING TELEGRAM.

IT is a most extraordinary and striking character, and is realised, and it may be said created, by Mr. Irving with intense force and vividness. All that the most careful and intelligent art can do is done, and look, voice, and action contribute in absolute continuity and perfection to the reality of the character. The manner is equally perfect. All the craft remains, and the force of the keen intellect, and even the occasional outbursts of kingly authority and supremacy are manifest, but the infirmities of senility are apparent through it all, the garrulity, the impatience, the dotage, the influence of flattery, even while suspicious of its own weakness, the cowardly fears of death and the childish superstition. Altogether it was a rare dramatic treat, and more than that a high intellectual gratification, appealing to the keenest intelligence as well as the sympathetic emotion. The audience was large and brilliant, and heartily enthusiastic in its appreciation, Mr. Irving being recalled at the end of every act.—PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

AN artist of consummate ability is required to impersonate a character so many-sided and with so many conflicting emotions, and it is sufficient praise to say that Mr. Irving completely fills the bill. He does not come upon the stage until the second act is well under way, but the moment he enters he begins his work so thoroughly in earnest that the audience is at once convinced that a man of remarkable power stands before them.—PROVIDENCE MORNING STAR.

IRVING'S visit will long mark a memorable epoch in the theatrical annals of New Haven. Last night the theatre was filled to the doors with one of the most brilliant assemblages of the season, an assemblage which gracefully succumbed to the spell of Mr. Irving's genius. Caesar-like, he arrived, perceived, and won. In "Louis XI." he presented one of his most famous impersonations, and it was one not soon nor easily to be forgotten.—NEW HAVEN PALLADIUM.

THE event of the New Haven dramatic season occurred last evening in the appearance here of Henry Irving in "Louis XI." As the evening wore on, however, and the spirit of the actor pervaded his hearers, the interest grew intense, and the applause was hearty and prolonged. Mr. Irving being recalled after every act.—NEW HAVEN JOURNAL AND COURIER.

PROBABLY no foreign actor has ever received so much attention from the Press and the people as has Mr. Irving since his financially triumphant entrance into America. He is an artist of the highest sensibilities.—WASHINGTON CAPITOL.

MR. IRVING infuses the character with a weird and potent fascination, and invests the play with absorbing interest. His hearers at Gilmore's Opera House last night must indeed have gone away with a curious feeling, struggling against the judgment that they had somehow seen and heard the wretched Louis of France walk and totter and curse and pray and die, so complete was the stage illusion, and so thorough the actor's identification with his part.—SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

THE demoniac weirdness and grim humour of Irving's impersonation is wonderful, and fascinates the spectator from the first entry of this historic character, with his wan face, dark and sunken eyes, thick black eyebrows, lowering evanescent smile, and rapid yet wistful movements, to the last scene which portrays his terror as hideous death approaches and claims him. The part is full of a rupt transitions—from weakness to strength—from fear to frenzy—from deadly implacable resolution to the most grovelling and superstitious piety—from hypocritical humour to the sudden hideous joy of mischievous triumph. The curtain fell upon Mr. Irving in extraordinary power, and was called again and again before the curtain. There was a fearful fascination in every phase of his delineation of this character, and his play of feature was marvellous as he portrayed the sardonic meanness and superstitious fear of the malignant and venomous monarch. It is easy to see after this exhibition of Mr. Irving's power why he is ranked as England's greatest living actor.—WORCESTER SPY.

HISTORY has been repeated. Last night Louis XI. reappeared; the mediæval age was restored; the old King of France, cruel, tyrannical, and withal perfidious, reigned once more amid the crowd of cringing courtiers. On one side of the footlights was an audience of to-day; on the other, the picturesque drapery, the courtly apparel, the clanging armour of four centuries ago.—NEW HAVEN MORNING NEWS.

TO say that Mr. Irving's impersonation of Louis XI. last night was the work of genius hardly expresses it. It was a magnificent piece of acting. From the moment he came upon the stage until his last death-gasp he was every inch a king—a mean, cowardly, scoundrelly murderer, lying, revengeful, king—but still a king. He was the eleventh Louis as described in history portrayed to life. To criticise Irving's acting is unnecessary. Dramatic microscopists may succeed in picking flaws—a microscope may show a flaw even in a diamond—but Irving is above criticism. In this impersonation; he is perfect.—HARTFORD TELEGRAM.

BY the agreement of all critics, Irving's conception of Louis XI. is one of the finest in dramatic art, and his rendering of it would alone give him rank among the greatest actors. The figure of Louis, as represented last night, is one to dwell in the memory for ever. It is a terrible picture which haunts the imagination. And this effect was due solely to Irving's genius. The acting of his conception was nearly flawless. What most impressed the great audience that sat spell-bound in his personation, was the naturalness of the man; and besides this level of nature, there were again and again touches in the play that thrilled the house as only the profound exhibitions of human nature and of genius in action can thrill it. We are not at this hour making any criticism, but only recording the universal verdict of the audience that they had seen, and seen at its best, one of the greatest interpreters of character the age has produced.—HARTFORD COURANT.

"HAMLET."

THE artist who gives us a rendition of this great play should be welcome, and especially one who bears the name of Henry Irving. The world is deeply interested to know if he deserves the stage both in England and in this country. No one that even Garibaldi can eclipse that of Irving. He has invested the stage with new attractions, has shown that the most superb a great actor does not lose, but gains, by the symmetry of the whole play. Shakespeare so far is indebted to him, for he has given the fatal stroke to that false and miserable system of devolving the whole weight of a drama upon a single man. No criticism, therefore, of Mr. Irving as an actor can derogate from his claims to the admiration and applause of the world.—THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

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